















THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ASPECTS OF THE VOCALIC SYSTEMS OF  
STANDARD FRENCH AND THE FRENCH DIALECT SPOKEN AT FALHER, ALBERTA

by

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "A Comparative Study of Aspects of the Vocalic Systems of Standard French and the French Dialect Spoken at Falher, Alberta" submitted by George W. Patterson in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.



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## ABSTRACT

A comparison of a generative analysis of the French dialect spoken at Falher, Alberta, with the generative analysis of Standard French presented by S.A. Schane (French Phonology and Morphology, 1968) reveals two levels of difference in the phonologies of these dialects. Of primary theoretical interest are differences in the underlying representations of the low vowels, which probably result from a recent restructuring of Standard French, and a large number of differences in low level phonological rules. Two types of divergence are noted in these rules. Diphthongization in Falher French is directly related to vowel lengthening in Standard French. Phonetic laxing of all underlying vowels appears to be an independent development. These facts have a bearing on the linguistic treatment of dialect relationships and historical change.



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## CHAPTER ONE

### Introduction

1.0. Objectives. Generative studies<sup>1</sup> have generally avoided classifying types of historical and dialect change.<sup>2</sup> An initial understanding of these changes is provided by comparison of the phonological grammars of two French dialects<sup>3</sup>, Standard French and the dialect spoken at Falher, Alberta<sup>4</sup>. Two levels of difference are disclosed: a single underlying phoneme difference in the low vowels, and a large number of additional low level rules required by the F.F. grammar.

1.1. Theoretical Framework. The theoretical basis of generative grammar is summarized by Chomsky and Halle (1968, p. 249):

. . . a grammar of a language represents the linguistic competence of a speaker.

This basic concept is expanded by Chomsky (1965, p. 8):

. . . every speaker of a language has mastered and internalized a generative grammar that expresses his knowledge of his language. That is not to say that he is aware of the rules of the grammar or even that he can become aware of them . . . Any interesting generative grammar will be dealing, for the most part, with mental processes that are far beyond the level of actual or even potential consciousness.

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<sup>1</sup>Kiparsky (1967b) is a notable exception.

<sup>2</sup>For a review of autonomous<sup>phonemic</sup> approaches see Moulton (1968). See also Weinreich (1954), Stockwell (1959). For preliminary generative views see Saporta (1965), Sableski (1965), Halle (1964).

<sup>3</sup>The dialects are considered related because they share a large number of corresponding underlying representations and rules.

<sup>4</sup>The Standard French dialect will henceforth be referred to as S.F. and the Falher dialect as F.F.





Rules are statements about the structure of the language and a generative grammar assigns specific structural descriptions to sentences.<sup>5</sup>

Chomsky and Halle (1968, p. 249) formulate this notion:

The rules that constitute the grammar of a particular speaker determine in detail the form of the sentences that the speaker will produce and understand.

A generative grammar contains three components: syntactic, semantic, and phonological.<sup>6</sup> The syntactic component generates surface structures of sentences. The surface structure:

...consists of a string of minimal elements that we will call "formatives." Each formative is assigned to various categories that determine its abstract underlying form, the syntactic functions it can fulfill, and its semantic properties. (Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 7)

The semantic component assigns a semantic interpretation to the syntactic structures. The phonological component, considered in this thesis, "expresses the relationship between the surface structure of a sentence and its physical actualization." (Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 293).

Central to the theory of generative grammar is a constraint known as the "simplicity metric," summarized by Harms (1968, p. 8):

Ideally, the notion of 'simplicity' in a phonological description will directly reflect the generality of the rules in such a way that the most general rules are those which can ultimately be shown to consist of actual units in the language. Thus, a description with the greatest generality should also be the most economical one; one with the least generality, the least economical. The way in which we count symbols in the phonology (or grammar) should reward those descriptions which are more reasonable hypotheses about the phonological (or grammatical) processes of the languages, and penalize those descriptions which are less reasonable. This approach to relating simplicity to generality so defined is known as the 'simplicity metric'.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>See Chomsky (1965, p. 9), Chomsky and Halle (1968, p. 43).

<sup>6</sup>For more detail, and references, see Chomsky and Halle (1968, pp. 6-7). For a brief discussion of a proposed integration of syntax and semantics, see Lyons (1966, pp. 120-121).

<sup>7</sup>For an alternate view of economy see Dorfman (1957a, 1958a, 1959), Martinet (1955, pp. 42-44), Prieto (1965), Romeo (1968).



The analytic procedure of generative phonology is based on comparison of related words or morphemes.<sup>8</sup> Relatedness is generally dependent upon participation in a morphological paradigm,<sup>9</sup> or, within the scope of the simplicity metric, upon the general applicability of a given rule. That is, if a rule (or rules) which would show two or more forms to be related also accounts for a large body of data, then the hypothesized relatedness is maintained. If, on the other hand, the range of application is severely limited, the relatedness is discounted as non-functional or non-productive and such rule(s) discarded.

A phoneme,<sup>10</sup> or rather systematic phoneme, is defined by Harms (1968, p. 2) as:

One of the set of segments that contain only distinctively specified features -- and from which no distinctive-feature specifications have been deleted by virtue of environmental (sequential-constraint) redundancies -- and that underlie the segments actually used to designate morphemes.

This definition means that the distinctive feature complex is a composite of all features which are in one context or another distinctive or not redundant. The feature-specifications of underlying phonemes are

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<sup>8</sup>In a generative grammar a morpheme is any item entered in the lexicon (see Chomsky and Halle, 1968, pp. 380-381). For a functional-structural definition, see Martinet, (1964, pp. 110-111). For other views see Hockett, (1958, p. 93), Gleason, (1955, p. 61).

<sup>9</sup>Paradigm, as used in generative phonology, refers to the systematic arrangement of related items. The relatedness can be derivational, as French bête - bestial, or inflectional, as French nous venons - il vient. Paradigm in this sense is not related to a phonemic paradigm depicting a system of oppositions as presented by Martinet (1955, p. 23; 1964, p. 36) and Dorfman (1957b, passim). For a general definition see Pei (1966).

<sup>10</sup>For a history of the development of the theory of the phoneme and a comparison of definitions, see Dorfman (1957b, pp. 5-6, 68-85). For a detailed comparison of "autonomous" and "systematic" definitions see Postal, (1968).





generally presented in the form of a two dimensional matrix with a binary assignment of each feature for each segment. When features are used to 'spell' morphemes (i.e. depict the underlying form), environmentally redundant features (i.e. linear limitations) are not specified. This represents a symbol saving economy in the lexicon, or dictionary of morphemes. Sequential-constraint or redundancy rules later assign a binary value for unspecified features.<sup>11</sup>

A second type of redundancy rule, called 'blank-filling', specifies features which are redundant for all segments of the language. Taken together, the sequential-constraint and the blank-filling rules are called morpheme structure rules; they are, in fact, statements about the phonological structure of the language.

A more detailed explanation of the phonological rules is provided by Harms (1968, p. 96):

The phonological rules proper (P rules) operate upon segments in strings of morphemes in utterances supplied by the transformational component of the grammar. Rules requiring information from the syntactic component are applied first. Certain of the rules requiring syntactic information constitute a rule cycle which can be reapplied several times under stated conditions. Upon completion of the rule cycle, syntactic information is 'erased' from the string and is no longer available for lower rules. Phonological rules that do not apply in a cycle but that require syntactic information are called 'precycle'rules. Rules that follow the cycle are called 'postcycle'rules.

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<sup>11</sup>Phonological features in a generative grammar are abstract instructions indicating the way in which the articulating organs are to perform. (Postal, 1968, p. 6, p. 273). For a survey of features and references see Harms, (1968, Chapter 4). Chomsky and Halle propose a revised set of features (1968, Chapter 7).



Harms outlines certain of the implications<sup>12</sup> of phonological rules (p. 102):

Phonological rules contribute directly to lexical economy. Perhaps the single most important guideline for analytical procedure is that all variants (allomorphs) of any given morpheme will be derived from a single underlying base form (except in cases of suppletion). This procedural assumption interacting with the simplicity metric should lead to the discovery of the most general phonological processes of the language, and, at the same time, make possible a lexicon with a minimum number of special instances of allomorphic variation.

1.2. The Status of Canadian French. Most recently published material<sup>13</sup> on Canadian French dialects takes the form of vocabulary peculiarities (Gendron, 1967), corrective lists (Turenne, 1962) or experimental phonetic studies aimed at establishing a standardized Canadian French (Gendron, 1966). These are often connected with political-cultural facets of the language situation of Canada (Hamelin, 1967; Dorion, 1967; Straka foreword to Gendron, 1966; Gendron, 1967). The potential merit of such studies is not questioned, but other aspects of the linguistic nature of the dialect(s) need to be investigated as well.

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<sup>12</sup>For extensive discussion see Chomsky and Halle, (1968), and Postal, (1968).

<sup>13</sup>For a comprehensive bibliography to 1966 see Dulong (1967).





The emphasis in this thesis is on a comparison of two dialects (S.F. and F.F.).<sup>14</sup> The comparative aspect restricts the treatment to the vocalic system because there is no generative analysis of S.F. <sup>consonants</sup> available.

1.3. Historical Perspectives. The external historical factors<sup>15</sup> influencing dialect divergence in Canadian French are reasonably well understood<sup>16</sup> although minor regional histories are not all well documented. Georges Straka in his foreword to Gendron (1966) summarizes the linguistic situation in relation to external factors (p. VII):

Absence d'innovations que le français a connues en France depuis le début du siècle dernier, et en revanche, maintien d'archaïsmes, notamment populaires, de regionalismes et de dialectalismes, acquisition de nombreux anglicismes et quelques évolutions locales particulières -- voilà ce qui caractérise le français parlé au Canada et explique son éloignement de celui de France. Ce divorce est évidemment une conséquence directe d'événements politiques . . .

The settlement of Falher was begun in May 1913 by fourteen French speaking settlers who were not joined by others that year. The date is significant from the point of view of subsequent settlement

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<sup>14</sup>It was eventually discovered, partly through formal observation and partly through personal communication, that the immediate Falher region could not be considered a single linguistically uniform area. Apart from such social influences as education and age level, there are also speech differences described by residents as relating to the region of origin of one's parents. For example, the local people can tell, on the basis of minor phonetic differences, occasional lexical divergences, and examples of figurative speech, whether one's parents came from Lac St. Jean or the Montreal areas of Quebec. This is hearsay and there has been no attempt at systematic verification.

Tougas (1956) argues for the essential linguistic unity of Canadian French.

<sup>15</sup>External factors are cultural, social and political influences not part of the internal linguistic structure. For a discussion of examples see DeCamp, (1959); Labov, (1963).

<sup>16</sup>For a popular but accurate résumé see Orkin, (1967, Chapter I). A more detailed accounting is given by Straka in his foreword to Gendron (1966). Hull (1956) gives an example of a well documented local history (Windsor, Ontario)



patterns in the area. Immigration was suspended during the years of World War I and only British subjects and Americans were allowed into Canada (Kitto, 1930). Since, at about the same time, the government undertook to encourage ethnic and religious communities in an effort to increase settlement of the west, the immigrants to the region were French speaking British subjects, that is, Canadians. In 1921 six percent of the total population of Western Canada were of French origin and of these, eighty-four percent were born in Canada (Dawson, 1936).

There was also a considerable French Canadian population in certain northern parts of the United States and one community near Edmonton has several French speaking families who trace their origins to the United States. In view of this information, it seems reasonable to assume that the majority of immigrants to the Falher area would have been of Canadian origin, probably from Quebec.

Among the 24 parents of the twelve individuals interviewed in a preliminary survey, one was from New Brunswick, one from the United States, and two from St. Paul, Alberta (probably originally from Quebec),<sup>17</sup> and the rest from various regions in Quebec.

1.4. Informant Selection. The informants for this study were selected on the basis of age and education levels, and homogeneous ethnic and geographic origin. It is widely accepted (Labov, 1963; Weinreich, 1953)

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<sup>17</sup> Lincoln (1963) cites Drouin (1962) as showing the St. Paul settlement to have begun in earnest in the early 1890's.





in dialect study that age level groups differ from each other in speech habits in varying degrees. This was assumed to be true in Canadian French as well. The relatively recent settlement of Alberta makes it very difficult to find regional uniformity, even on a very small scale. It would be relatively easy to find a population of young people who had been raised in one community and whose parents had also been raised in the same community, thereby insuring minimal migratory influence. However, in Western Canada, with the advent of English language television, radio, newspapers, and compulsory English instruction, it is very difficult to collect uncontaminated data from substrata linguistic communities. Factors affecting contamination are dialect admixture and foreign language influences. Of special interest was standardization, a special form of admixture.<sup>18</sup> Since under Alberta's compulsory school attendance laws, total non-exposure to academic norms of French is unlikely, minimal education level of informants would be an asset. This, considered with the age level problems, motivated the selection of an older monolingual population.

On the basis of the criteria of age and education level, and homogeneous, stable population, Dr. Roger Motut, of the University of Alberta, and a native speaker of Canadian French (Saskatchewan), with many years of formal and informal contact with French Canadian groups and individuals, recommended that Falher, Alberta might be a

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<sup>18</sup>For a definition of standardization and examples from European languages see Weinreich (1954, p. 396).



suitable place to find such informants. With the co-operation of Révérend Père Bugeaud, O.M.I., twelve individuals were selected from the Falher community: preliminary biographical information on each was collected on tape for the purpose of verifying their qualifications as informants. Four or five of the original twelve persons interviewed were to be chosen as informants for more extensive work. Two or three persons were eliminated automatically because of too high an education level or non-local origin. Other choices were made on more pragmatic grounds: available recording facilities and apparent ease of conversation and relaxation under recording situations.

Eventually, three persons were selected -- two female and one male. Post-interview comparison of the three interviews led to the decision to select Madame Gérard Guindon as the single principal informant, because of recording clarity and degree of non-standardization in the interview situation.

Mme. Guindon, born in Falher, was 51 years old in December 1966. She had spent her whole life in the community.

1.5. The Questionnaire. The implications of generative theory applied to linguistic field work are many but the essential emphasis must be on the use of paradigms to determine phonological processes. Autonomous approaches<sup>19</sup> to linguistics deduce morpheme lists and classes from

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<sup>19</sup>For extensive discussion of autonomous approaches see Postal, (1968). For general guides to autonomous theory and analysis see Gleason (1955) and Hockett (1958). A detailed approach to linguistic field work in general is supplied by Samarin (1967).





paradigms.<sup>20</sup> Data collection proceeded in two general phases: recording sessions, and individual elicitation of paradigms and 'problem' material.

At the initial data collection stages a questionnaire was needed in order to obtain a uniform corpus from several speakers -- a means of checking the data for standardization and ideolectal aberrations.

The development of the questionnaire went through several steps before attaining its final format. Lists of words were collected from various sources on Standard and Canadian French. Among these were pronunciation manuals (Gregg, 1960; Demers, 1962), grammar texts (Valdman, 1961) as well as dictionaries and personal knowledge. The words were chosen for consonant vowel combinations, final, initial, and medial positions of specific segments in the word, as well as for liaison and elision potential in sentences. In an effort to achieve full grammatical effects, sentences were then constructed to incorporate as many of the desired words and phenomena as possible.

As a result, the questionnaire consisted of 117 sentences to be read and 237 isolated words to be translated from English into French. These two parts were to form the second and third phases of the interview.<sup>21</sup>

To overcome part of the anticipated standardization that would result from the reading situation, and to collect additional information, a period of free conversation was included in the interview.

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<sup>20</sup> See note 6.

<sup>21</sup> The words were retained in a separate list as a check on deviant forms and a means of contrasting isolated forms with sequential items.



The spontaneous discussion was phase one of the interview. The assumption was that if the informant had been subjected to the formal reading-translation phases first, he might become more deliberate in his standardization. There was the possibility that this conversation would put both the informant and the interviewer at ease for later work.<sup>22</sup>

The free conversation formed by far the most valuable part of the recorded data. The major conclusions are based on data from this conversation.

Phase two of the interview proved less useful than was originally expected. Since the sentences were morphologically and syntactically S.F., they were, in many cases, artificial in the eyes of the informants. Words were misread, sentences read as individual words, which interrupted cross-boundary phenomena such as liaison, and distorted intonation and stress patterns.

Lexical differences often prevented some items in the word translation list from presenting expected phonological data. For example "to feel" was translated as feeler rather than sentir and the item could not be used as a check for palatalization of "t" before "i".

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<sup>22</sup>Since the interviewer spoke only Standard French this proved somewhat difficult because of the enormous disdain with which the informants viewed their personal dialect, and hence some attempted to standardize. However, as confidence was gained, the standardization diminished in varying degrees with each informant.





1.6. Data Analysis. The entire text of Mme. Guindon's interview was transcribed and preliminary observations made on the material. Due to the great distance involved (265 miles), travel between Edmonton and Falher on a regular basis was not possible. Fortunately, Gérard Guénette, a 22 year old male student at the University of Alberta and a native speaker of F.F., was available as a supplementary informant. Mr. Guénette provided much of the paradigmatic information required for the phonological analysis<sup>23</sup> and his information, together with the free conversation material, provide the data for the analysis and discussion presented in Chapters II and III.

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<sup>23</sup>The original orientation of the research was not within the generative theory. The questionnaire is therefore not particularly suited to yielding the type of information desirable for an adequate generative treatment. The availability of an informant at later stages augmented the data collected accidentally in free conversation and partially compensated for early inadequacies. The researcher has learned a great deal about field work by carrying out this study and would be in a better position to carry out future endeavors.



## CHAPTER TWO

### Underlying Systems

2.0. Introduction. Any analysis leading to an understanding of a relationship between two or more things<sup>1</sup> is based on the concept that they have both shared and individual traits. Therefore, if dialect comparisons are to produce significant results, both the similarities and differences must be analysed.

Comparison of the S.F. and F.F. phonological grammars shows that the dialects share a wide common base, but that they also have a difference in representation for the low vowels. This has important implications for understanding historical change (see below, sections 2.5 and 3.1). In addition, the F.F. dialect presents four distinctive vowel aperture levels; a significant consideration from a general theoretical viewpoint.

2.1. Framework. Since the only generative analysis of Standard French phonology available is that presented by S.A. Schane (1968a), it is employed in this thesis for purposes of comparison with Falher French. Schane's purpose (p. ix): "is to establish the interrelation between the phonology and morphology of contemporary French" within the theoretical basis of generative phonology presented by Halle and Chomsky. This analysis depends upon morphological relatedness at three different levels: inflection, derivation and doublets (p. xviii).

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<sup>1</sup>This is so because only those things which have something in common and are also distinctive can be usefully compared. For an implementation of this principle, see Dorfman (forthcoming).





Inflection relations depend upon participation in a given paradigm. Derivation relationships are those obtained between forms which cannot be easily arranged in paradigms and whose syntactic occurrence patterns are different. Doublets are those forms which have derived from the same Latin source but by different routes.

Schane employs two criteria for determining relatedness. If two or more forms can be entered into a paradigmatic relationship, they are considered related; if the forms come within the scope of existing rules, or if new rules which account for a relationship also account for a large class of hitherto unclassified data, the forms are considered related (p. xix).

Having determined relatedness of forms, Schane seeks to establish phonological rules which permit base forms to be set up from which the two (or more) related forms can be derived. This procedure allows lexicon economy since only one form will be listed, and the rules are statements about the structure of the phonological component of a French grammar.

The following examples illustrate Schane's procedure (p. 20 ff.):

/a/ <sup>2</sup>	/'ɛ/
cl <u>a</u> rté	cl <u>a</u> ir
f <u>a</u> mine	f <u>a</u> im

---

<sup>2</sup>The following notational system is used throughout this work: underlying representations are enclosed between parallel vertical bars ||, any intermediate derived forms, including Schane's final derived forms, are enclosed in parallel slant bars / / traditionally reserved for "phonemic" representations. Final phonetic shapes appear in square brackets [ ] and only Falher French dialect material and feature complexes appear in this fashion.



form <u>a</u> lité'	form <u>e</u> l
popul <u>a</u> rité'	popul <u>e</u> aire
man <u>a</u> uel	main

These two columns display an alternation between /a/ and /'ɛ/ in unstressed and stressed position respectively. By positing the underlying representation as |a|, the alternation is characterized by a single feature change from [-front] to [+front] in stressed position (p. 22). Additional motivation for this rule is found in an identical alternation between /ɔ/ and /'œ/ in such pairs as floral "floral" - fleur "flower".

The underlying vowel for manuel - main, then, is |a|. At the same time, the alternation menotte - main /mənɔt(ə)/ - /m'ɛ/ occurs. Also, the pair voulons - veulent /vul'ɔ̃/ - /v'œ l/ does not follow the fronting rule stated above which derived /'œ/ from |ɔ|. This behavior requires special classification: Schane employs the two distinctions learned-non-learned, and inflectional-derivational. The manuel - main example represents the learned derivational group, Type 1, to which the rule for fronting in stressed position applies. Type 2 words, illustrated by menotte - main, undergo fronting in stressed position, but a schwa conversion rule for unstressed syllables also applies. Type 2 is broken into the sub-categories inflectional, voulons - veulent, and non-learned derivational main - menotte.

A more complicated procedure is required to establish certain of the other underlying vowels but the principles of analysis are the same. Schane derives fourteen underlying vowels. Seven of these are





tense and seven lax. (On page 45, Schane points out that since lax |o| is derived from tense |0|<sup>3</sup>, there may be only six lax vowels.) The difference between tense-lax is exemplified in items such as planons - plane, collons - colle, cédons - cède, compared to manuel - main - menotte. The first series is labeled tense because the underlying forms do not undergo the Type 1 (fronting) or Type 2 (fronting and schwa conversion) pretonic<sup>4</sup> alternations of the second, or lax series. Nor do they undergo the tonic diphthongization rule accounting for the alternation between légal /leg'al/ and loi /lw'a/. The motivation for the feature tense versus lax is that /ə/ is specified as [-tense] in order to distinguish it from /a/ and hence all vowels will at one point or another be specified for tenseness (p. 33).

On page 45, Schane summarizes the underlying oral vowel system as follows:

<u>Vowel</u>	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Lax tonic</u>	<u>Lax atonic</u>
I i	vis <u>i</u> b <u>i</u> l <u>i</u> té		visib <u>i</u> <u>i</u> → visible
E e	s <u>e</u> rénade	s <u>o</u> ir	s <u>e</u> rein
ɛ ɛ	av <u>e</u> nement	vi <u>e</u> nnent	ve <u>n</u> ons
A a	ma <u>n</u> uel	ma <u>i</u> n	me <u>n</u> otte

<sup>3</sup> Underlying tense vowels are represented by upper case symbols and lax vowels by lower case symbols, e.g. lax |a|, tense |A|; lax |ɛ|, tense |ɛ|, and so on.

<sup>4</sup> Pretonic refers to the vowel preceding the stressed or tonic one; post-tonic the vowel following the stressed one; atonic the unstressed (as customarily used in Romance Linguistics, see Anderson, 1965, p. 70; Pope, 1966, pp. 99-100).



<u>Vowel</u>	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Lax tonic</u>	<u>Lax atonic</u>
ɔ ɔ	co <u>l</u> ore'	coule <u>u</u> r	coule <u>u</u> r
0 o	prou <u>u</u> ve	preu <u>u</u> ve	
U (u) <sup>5</sup>	dure	(dormir <u>u</u> nt) <sup>5</sup>	

Schane further shows (pp. 45-50, see section 3.2 below) that nasalized vowels can be derived from an underlying oral vowel plus nasal consonant sequence.

The features used by Schane (p. 21) to designate the underlying lax vowels are:

	i	e	ɛ	a	ɔ	o	u
High	+	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	+
Low	(-)	-	+	+	+	-	(-)
Front	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Round	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	+	(+)	(+)

The features in parentheses are redundant (as shown by Schane on page 136, note 8). This feature chart permits derived front rounded vowels to be specified [+front, +round]. All vowels in this chart are specified [-tense] to differentiate them from the corresponding [+tense] underlying vowels.

In general, this same analysis holds for F.F. and it is primarily at the lowest level that additional rules produce the phonetic divergence of the dialect in question.

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<sup>5</sup> |u| is derived later in Schane's analysis and so does not appear in the original summary. The items in parentheses have been included here for expository purposes.





2.2. Dialect Similarities. Comparison of the two systems shows that representative examples for each of the S.F. underlying vowels are found in F.F.

The S.F. fronting rule reads (p. 23):

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{stress} \\ +\text{low} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{segments become } [+front]$$

i.e. stressed low vowels are fronted.

The motivation for this rule was presented by such pairs as manuel-main and floral - fleur. The same alternations are attested in F.F.

[vɔlʃtsj'e]	volontier	[ɔ]
[iv'æɪ]	ils veulent	['æ]

The remaining front rounded vowels of S.F., /ö/ and /ü/, are similarly derived from the underlying back rounded phonemes |o| and |U|. The |o| here is an intermediate derived form of |0| appearing in noun stems such as jeu/ž'ö/ "game" which are specially marked to lax before application of the fronting rule. This |0| is also the source of surface /u/. Schane argues that a minimum of feature changes is required to account for the relationship between jouer /ž'u'e/ and jeu /ž'ö/ if |0| underlies both. The forms prouvons /pruv'ɔ/ "we prove", prouve /pr'uv/ "he proves", and preuve /pr'öv/ "proof" show another alternation between /u/ and /ö/, where both are in tonic position, but /u/ is also in pretonic position. The basis for the class of tense underlying vowels was their failure to undergo pretonic or tonic adjustment. In prouvons and prouve there is an example of such behavior. However, preuve does undergo a tonic adjustment (fronting) rule, indicating a previous specification of [-tense]. To account for these and other clearly related



forms, Schane posits underlying tense |O| which laxes to |o| for specially marked noun stems. This |o| then fronts, and remaining occurrences of tense |O| raise and lax to /u/.

At the same time, the fronting rule so extended supports the choice of |U| as the source of front rounded /ü/. |U| is chosen rather than |u| because |u| is required in the explanation of third person plural future verb inflections (p. 79),<sup>6</sup> and because /ü/ maintains a single phonetic shape, a characteristic of underlying tense vowels. The example given by Schane is the verb durer "to last", which appears as /dūr'e/, /d'ür/ and the adjective form /d'ūr/. The same examples show that similar fronting generalizations are obtainable for F.F. However, here as elsewhere, there are phonetic differences which obscure the relationship of the dialects. Low level rules required to account for these are given in Chapter III.

The words visible /viz'iblə/ and visibilité /vizibilit'e/ reflect the behavior of underlying |I| and |i|. The base form for these two words is |viz + 'ibili|,<sup>7</sup> and in visibilité, the learned derivational affix |t'E| tenses all preceding vowels in the word to produce |vIzIbIIt'E|,

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<sup>6</sup>Schane derives underlying lax |u| on the basis of third person plural future verb inflection. He shows that the combination |A + V|, where tense |A| is the future marker and |V| is an unspecified vowel of the third person, yields /o/ at subsequent levels. Elsewhere in S.F. sequences of |A| + /u/, (where /u/ < |l|) become /o/ (as in |h'Alt| > /b/ haut "high"). Schane therefore decides that |V| can be specified as |u|.

Since both the future formation and |A + u| > /o/ rules apply to F.F., it is reasonable to include |u| as an underlying element in F.F.

<sup>7</sup>Schane (p. 32) represents visible with an underlying intervocalic |z|. Since non-geminate underlying |s| in this position becomes /z/ in S.F., it does not seem necessary to write this form with |z|. Schane does not explain the |z| and since consonants are not treated in this thesis, there may in fact be a valid justification. Therefore |z| is retained.





which in turn becomes /vizibilit'e/. In visible, stress is on the initial vowel of the suffix, and a post-tonic non-low vowel deletion rule (Schane, p. 32) produces /viz'ibl/. A schwa insertion rule yields /viz'iblə/ with the schwa functioning as a support vowel.

The corresponding F.F. forms are [vizɪb] and [vizɪbɪlɪt'e], accounted for by the same rules, except that an additional rule for deletion of the liquid element following a consonant obviates the inclusion of the post-tonic schwa insertion rule.<sup>8</sup>

S.F. lax |i| is required for F.F. underlying forms, since tense vowels are not deleted and the suffix |ibili|, appearing as [ɪb], clearly undergoes deletion in visible.

Tense |I| is a necessary first level underlying unit and not merely a derived form (as it is in |vɪzɪbɪlɪt'e|), in citons /sit'ɔ̃/ - cite /s'it/, examples given by Schane (page 32). Once again, F.F. exhibits an exact parallel, supporting the inclusion of the underlying dichotomy of |i| - |I| in the F.F. grammar.

S.F. underlying |e| participates in the Type 1 - Type 2 distinction based on the treatment of underlying vowels in tonic and pretonic positions, as in volonté - veulent - voulons /vɔlɔ̃t'e/, /v'œl/, vɔl'ɔ̃/. Type 1 |e| shows an alternation between tonic /w'a/ and pretonic /e/:

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<sup>8</sup>For a brief discussion and more examples see below, section 3.6.





<u>l</u> égal	loi	/leg'al/	/lw'a/
<u>r</u> égal	roi	/reg'al/	/rw'a/
s <u>é</u> rénade	so <u>i</u> r	/serenad/	/sw'ar/

Type 2, inflectional and non-learned derivational alternation, is exhibited by the following pairs:

inflectional

de <u>v</u> ons	do <u>i</u> vent	/dæv'ɔ̃/	/dw'av/
rece <u>v</u> ons	reço <u>i</u> vent	/rəsəv'ɔ̃/	/rəsw'av/

non-learned derivational

s <u>e</u> rein	so <u>i</u> r	/sər'ɛ̃/	/sw'ar/
pe <u>l</u> u	po <u>i</u> l	/pəl'ü/	/pw'al/

The alternation here is between tonic /w'a/ and pretonic /ə/. It is because of the recurrence of tonic shape /w'a/ that Schane proposes the unity of the underlying form of both types.

A diphthongization rule for the underlying |e| in tonic position (p. 23) produces S.F. /w'e/ and a special rule converts this to /w'a/. In F.F. there is a divergence at this lower level. Schane's examples would lead to the same description for the deep underlying form, but the phonetic realization of tonic |e| in F.F. is often [w'e] or [w'ɛ] and the second element of the diphthong can run the whole gamut of the phonetically low vowels, viz. [æ], [a], [ʌ], [ɔ]. There appear to be no restrictions on the alternations of these vowels but the low variants are especially predominant in 'standardized' style. Certain words, such as trois, nearly always occur, even in informal style, with



[ɑ]: [trw'ɑ]. The alternation of [e] and [ɛ] in this position is consistent with phonetic mid vowel behavior discussed below in Chapter III.

The Type 1 - Type 2 alternations presented for |e| above are also found for lax |ɛ|.

#### Type 1

learned derivational		/e/	~	/j'ɛ/
c <u>é</u> leste	ci <u>e</u> l	/s <u>e</u> l'ɛst/		/sj'ɛl/
p <u>é</u> destre	pi <u>e</u> d	/p <u>e</u> d'ɛstr(ə)/		/pj'ɛ/
l <u>é</u> vrier	li <u>e</u> vre	/l <u>e</u> vri'e/		/lj'ɛvr(ə)/

#### Type 2

inflectional		/ə/	~	/j'ɛ/
v <u>e</u> non	vi <u>e</u> nnent	/v <u>e</u> n'ɔ̃/		/vj'ɛn/
t <u>e</u> non	ti <u>e</u> nnent	/t <u>e</u> n'ɔ̃/		/tj'ɛn/
non-learned derivational		/ə/	~	/j'ɛ/
pomme <u>r</u> aie	pomm <u>i</u> er	/pɔ̃m <u>e</u> r'ɛ/		/pɔ̃mj'ɛ/
cheval <u>e</u> rie	cheval <u>i</u> er	/ʃəval <u>e</u> r'i/		/ʃəvalj'ɛ/

Here the tonic shape is /j'ɛ/ and the pretonic shape alternates between /e/ and /ə/. The particular adjustment of /e/ to /ɛ/ depends on the syllable structure of S.F. and is a phonetic adjustment problem and not a phonological one. Apart from other minor low level phonetic conditions, the analyses for lax |e| and lax |ɛ| hold for F.F.

In addition to Types 1 and 2 for |ɛ| there are the following examples where the tonic diphthongization rule does not apply:





m <u>e</u> nons	m <u>e</u> ne	/mən'ʒ/	/m'ɛn/
mod <u>e</u> lons	mod <u>e</u> le	/mɔdəl'ʒ/	/mɔd'ɛl/
Gene <u>v</u> ois	Gen <u>e</u> ve	/ʒənəvw'a/	/ʒən'ɛv/

The underlying vowel here is tense |ɛ| because it goes directly to /'ɛ/ in stressed syllables, with no tonic adjustment for diphthongization to /j'ɛ/, a parallel of the phonological conditions of /E/ stated below.

Tense |E| is the underlying vowel represented in the forms:

c <u>e</u> don	c <u>e</u> de	/sed'ʒ/	/s'ɛd/
esp <u>e</u> rons	esp <u>e</u> re	/ɛsper'ʒ/	/ɛsp'ɛr/
cr <u>e</u> meux	cr <u>e</u> me	/krem'œ/	/kr'ɛm/

The alternation of /e/ and /ɛ/, a behavior not usual for tense vowels, is, in fact, predictable from the syllable structure at a low level (/e/ never occurs in checked syllables in S.F.). In F.F. the occurrences of /ɛ/ in these forms are represented by a diphthong which alternates between [ɛi̯] and [əi̯]. Chapter III deals extensively with this problem, but since this phonetic distinction operates at a low level for F.F., the underlying tense |ɛ| and tense |E| can be treated as for S.F.

S.F. tense |ɔ| is represented in the following pairs which also occur in the Falher material:

coll <u>o</u> ns	coll <u>o</u> le	/kɔl'ʒ/	/k'ɔl/
v <u>o</u> leur	v <u>o</u> le	/vɔl'œr/	/v'ɔl/
p <u>o</u> mmier	p <u>o</u> mm <u>e</u>	/pɔmj'ɛ/	/p'ɔm/





In addition, to account for the fact that S.F. /ɔ/ never occurs before /z/ or at the end of a word (i.e. free stressed), Schane supplies the relatively low level rule which raises /ɔ/ to /o/ in these environments, and a subsequent rule which lengthens vowels in checked stressed syllables ending in a voiced continuant. These rules do not completely account for F.F. data but (as shown below) the differing treatments are closely interrelated.

2.3. Dialect Differences. So far, a correspondance between S.F. and F.F. has been established for the following vowels:

<u>Tense</u>		<u>Lax</u>	
I	U	i	u
E	O	e	o
ɛ	ɔ	ɛ	ɔ

A F.F. correspondance to S.F. low tense |A| and lax |a| has yet to be exhibited.

Lax |a| participates in the Type 1 - Type 2 distinction.

#### Type 1

learned derivational		/a/	~	/'ɛ/
cl <u>a</u> rté	cl <u>a</u> ir	/klart'e/		/kl'ɛr/
f <u>a</u> mine	f <u>a</u> im	/fam'in/		/f'ɛ̃/
form <u>a</u> lite'	form <u>e</u> l	/fɔrmalit'e/		/fɔrm'ɛl/
popul <u>a</u> rité	popul <u>a</u> ire	/pɔpülarit'e/		/pɔpü'l'ɛr/
man <u>a</u> uel	man <u>e</u> n	/manü'ɛl/		/m'ɛ̃/



## Type 2

## inflectional

/ə/ ~ /ɛ/

par <u>l</u> eront	parl <u>è</u> rent	/parl <u>ə</u> r'ɔ̃/	/parl'ɛr/
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## non-learned derivational

/ə/ ~ /ɛ̃/

men <u>o</u> tte	ma <u>i</u> n	/m <u>ə</u> n'ɔ̃t/	/m'ɛ̃/
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font <u>e</u> nier	fonta <u>i</u> ne	/fɔ̃t <u>ə</u> nj'ɛ/	/fɔ̃t'ɛ̃n/
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gre <u>n</u> u	grai <u>n</u> e	/gr <u>ə</u> n'ü/	/gr'ɛ̃n/
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The reflexes of lax |a| also participate in the pretonic - non-pretonic adjustment dichotomy (Schane, p. 29) for which certain words are specially marked. The pretonic adjustment rule, referred to as schwa conversion, converts pretonic unrounded<sup>lax</sup> vowels (i.e. |e| |a|, |ɛ|) to schwa, as in the alternate pairs: menotte - main, venons - viennent, and devons - doivent. Lax |ɔ̃| does not regularly undergo this rule because in words like mourons /mur'ɔ̃/ - meurent /m'oer/ it is raised to /o/, then to /u/. However, many verbs do not participate in this pretonic adjustment and are therefore marked for non-pretonic adjustment. The examples below are for lax |a| and the alternants aimons - aime - amant show that in this case the verb forms must be specially marked because regular tonic adjustment occurs between aime - amant but not between aimons - aime.

aimonsaimegrainonsgrainebalayerbalaiaimableaime

Underlying tense |A| is shown in the following examples (p. 32):





plan <u>o</u> ns	plane
décl <u>a</u> ration	décl <u>a</u> re
escad <u>r</u> on	escad <u>r</u> e

A problem is encountered here in F.F. where planer occurs and means 'to lay out, to plan, as for organizing fields and crops'. It appears in unalternating form [plan'ɔ̃] - [pl'an] with a front [a]. The verb forms of the second example, déclarer - déclare, occur as [deklər'e] and [dekl'ɔ̃] which contain a retracted low vowel. An explanation of the diphthong appears below but the point here is that the vowel quality differs from that of planer. The last example, escadron - escadre, does not apparently occur, but cadrer "to frame" does. Again a diphthong-back vowel alternation occurs: [kɔ̃dr'e] - [k'ɔ̃ud].

A problem arises again for items such as passer and remplacer. In S.F., stem vowels of these two are reflexes of tense |A|, because they do not participate in the pretonic (schwa conversion) or tonic (fronting or diphthongization) rules.

pas <u>s</u> e	/p'as/	re <u>m</u> place	/rãpl'as/
pas <u>s</u> ons	/pas'ɔ̃/	re <u>m</u> plaçons	/rãplas'ɔ̃/
pas <u>s</u> e	/pas'e/	re <u>m</u> place	/rãplas'e/

In F.F., however, these two verbs must have distinct underlying representations.

<u>passer</u>	<u>remplacer</u>
[p'ɔ̃s]	[rãpl'æs]
[pɔ̃s'ɔ̃]	[rãplæ s'ɔ̃]
[pɔ̃s'e]	[rãplæ s'e]





Passer has a diphthong in tonic position alternating with an unstressed low back vowel whereas remplacer consistently has a simple low front vowel. This diphthongizing element is phonologically distinct from tense [ɔ] in words such as octobre [ɔkt'ɔb] "October", and dommage [dɔm'æʒ] "pity, damage", because in these words diphthongization and phonetic interchange with [a] never occur. The vowel of passer is phonetically interchangeable with low back [a] in free syllables.

10. <sup>9</sup>	[ɔ̃napazüãkɔ̃] 1	<u>on n'a pas eu encore</u>	"we didn't have any yet"
30.	[jɛrɛst'el'a] 2	<u>il est resté là</u>	"he stayed there"
55.	[ifolav'esɔ] 3	<u>il faut laver ça</u>	"you have to wash that"
65.	[fɛtvtsɛs'es'a1ɔ] 4 5	<u>fait tout sécher ça là</u>	"dry all that (there)"
70.	[mwada'ulamɛl'ɔ] 6 7	<u>mois d'août là mais là</u>	"in August, but "
90.	[ɔ̃niv'a p'ɔ] 8	<u>on n'y va pas</u>	"we're not going"

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<sup>9</sup> Examples appearing with a number are a code reference to their occurrence in the transcribed recordings. If an "s" precedes the number, it means the example is found in the sentences in the questionnaire and the number identifies the sentence number. An "f", as in "f. 213," indicates the word is number 213 in the free translation section of the questionnaire. A number without a letter locates the example in the free conversation transcription. For example "165" indicates the example occurs between the 165 foot mark and the 170 foot mark on the tape. No code letter or number means the example is a form given by Mr. Guénette and is not recorded on tape.



These examples show an alternation of [ɑ] and [ɔ] in free syllables in the words "ça" (3,4), "là" (2,5,6,7) and "pas" (1,8).

The following paradigmatic forms reveal further relevant information about this low back vowel:

[ʁp'əys]	<u>elle passe</u>	"she passes"
[japɔs'e]	<u>il a passé</u>	"he passed"
[ʒfl'əʊn]	<u>je flâne</u>	"I fool around"
[nuflɔn'ɔ]	<u>nous flânons</u>	"we fool around"
[jɛp'əyl]	<u>il est pâle</u>	"he is pale"
[ɛpɔl'i]	<u>elle pâlit</u>	"she goes pale"
[vupɔlis'e]	<u>vous pâlissez</u>	"you (formal) go pale" <sup>10</sup>

The diphthong alternates with [ɔ] in checked stressed syllables.

The other phonetic diphthongs which occur in the corpus are [ɛɪ], [əɪ], [œɪ], and [ouɪ]. The pair [ɛɪ] and [əɪ] are freely interchangeable (see 3.1 below) and correspond to intermediate /ɛ/, which, in turn, is derived from |a|, |E|, |ɛ|, |ɛ|, and |e|. The diphthongization rule, (see 3.1 below) is very low level, essentially operating on the output of S.F. rules. The [œɪ] corresponds to intermediate /ø/ (derived ultimately from |o| via |o| ) and [ouɪ] is derived from /o/ which in its turn is from |ɔ| (see 3.1). The [əɛ] is similarly of secondary origin from /æ/, the product of the tonic adjustment (fronting) rule for |ɔ|.

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<sup>10</sup> According to Mr. Guénette vous is used in Falher when speaking to priests, school teachers, elderly persons and (by some people) to parents. He typifies this use of vous with the phrase par respect "through respect". It functions as second person plural as well.





Except for /œ/ the rounded vowels diphthongize by adding a high back rounded glide [ɯ] and maintaining their original phonetic shape as the initial element. The unrounded vowel /ɛ/ adds a high front glide [i]. The low vowels /ɛ/ and /œ/, when diphthongized, convert the initial element to [ə].

Since the initial element of [əɯ] is governed by the low vowel diphthongization rule and the second element by the rule for rounded vowel diphthongization, [əɯ] must have a higher level representation specified as both low and rounded. Front rounded /œ/ diphthongizes to [əœ], so [əɯ] must also be back, because [əœ] and [əɯ] never converge.

S.F. tense |A| is retained as the underlying form for words such as remplacer which do not show regular alternations. Whether the vowel of passer is to be specified as tense or lax can be decided by examination of the S.F. schwa conversion rule (p. 41), which states that lax low vowels |ɛ| and |a|, but not |ɔ|, are converted to /ə/ in pretonic position. Since [pɔs'e] occurs with a pretonic low vowel<sup>11</sup> in order to preserve generality and simplicity, we could designate the underlying vowel as  $[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{tense} \\ -\text{front} \end{smallmatrix}] |A|$ , distinct from  $[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{tense} \\ +\text{front} \end{smallmatrix}] |A|$ .

Although Schane chooses to disregard the distinction of a postérieur and a antérieur for S.F. the item occurrence of |A| in F.F. corresponds to the a postérieur presented by Fouché (1956, p. 89).

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<sup>11</sup> 'Low' and 'back' are the only features available to designate [a] to this point in the presentation.



Proposed |A| occurs in items which have an etymological post-tonic preconsonantal "s". Schane shows that morphologically, an "s" is required in the underlying S.F. forms for pâte - pastel, connaître - connaissions, fête - festival, and bête - bestial. These items present phonetically long vowels represented orthographically by a circumflex.<sup>12</sup>

There is a possibility, therefore, that the proposed |A| is a special derivation from |A| governed by the "s" deletion. The diphthong [əʏ] is central to this problem, which has two facets: first, F.F. diphthongization is clearly related to the lengthening rules for S.F. (Schane, p. 53), and second, the glide element must be accounted for.

The rules for vowel lengthening are:

1. In a closed syllable:

a stressed vowel becomes long if followed by a  
voiced continuant.

Examples:

S.F.	/r'o:z/	/n'ɛ:ʒ/	/m'ɛ:r/	/f'ɛ:v/	/pl'æ:r/
F.F.	[r'ou̯z]	[n'ə̯ʒ]	[m'ə̯r]	[f'ə̯v]	[pl'ə̯r]
	<u>rose</u>	<u>neige</u>	<u>mère</u>	<u>fève</u>	<u>pleure</u>
	"pink"	"snow"	"mother"	"bean"	"(he) cries"

---

<sup>12</sup>The orthographic convention is not always an accurate reflection of the historical developments.



2. Within the word, whenever a nonfinal consonantal segment is deleted the preceding vowel becomes lengthened if it is stressed.

Underlying form	hAlt+a	fEsta	dAns+a
S.F.	/ 'o:t/	/f'ɛ:t/	/dã:s/
F.F.	[ 'out]	[f'əɪt]	[d'əʊs]
	<u>haute</u>	<u>fête</u>	<u>danse</u>
	"high"	"feast"	"dance"

The nasalized vowels are included in rule 2 because they are derived from a vowel plus nasal consonant sequence (Schane, p. 48; see also 3.2 below). Following nasalization of the preceding vowel the nasal consonant is deleted and the vowel takes on compensatory lengthening.

It is readily apparent that F.F. diphthongs coincide with the lengthened segments in Standard French. Since rounded vowels take on a back glide and low vowels convert to schwa following diphthongization, the following hypothesis can be made about the proposed |A| : if |A| is regarded not as an underlying phoneme but rather as an intermediate phase /ɔ/ derived from |A|, then, when |A| is lengthened in stressed checked syllables by the deletion of a non-final consonant, it is also retracted to /ɔ:/, and it is this /ɔ/ which diphthongizes to /ɔɥ/ and then to [əɥ].

This explanation is supported by forms such as pâte - pastel where an underlying |s| is well motivated in the representation |p'Asta|. The preconsonantal deletion rule would produce /p'ɔ:t/ and eventually





[p'əʊt], which is the phonetic shape actually found. In a word such as passer, S.F. /pas'e/, an underlying geminate |ss| is required to prevent voicing or rhotacism.<sup>13</sup> The deletion-lengthening rule then accounts for the diphthong of [ip'əʊs] il passe "he passes", because the vowel is stressed. However, this explanation is not adequate for [vupəs'e] vous passez, in which the vowel is retracted, but unstressed, and therefore not in a lengthening environment. The retraction is not accounted for, and one would expect \*[vupas'e] as in S.F. One possibility, examined here, is that lengthening-retraction marks the stem vowel diacritically for retraction in unstressed position as well.

Words for which a deleted consonant is difficult to justify are maître "master", mâle "male", jeûne "fast", and âme "soul". All of these words appear with phonetic diphthongs in F.F., indicating a previous lengthening. Since the consonant deletion rule is not restricted to |s| or any sub-class of consonants, the deleted element need not be specified beyond [<sup>+consonantal</sup><sub>-vocalic</sub>], except for such pairs as fête - festival, bête - bestial, pâte - pastel, connaître - connaissons, haut - altitude, faut - falloir in which the individual consonant element requires specification. Therefore, in order to explain the diphthong of maître and those words cited at the beginning of this paragraph, a rule can be incorporated which deletes a post-vocalic non-final consonant unspecified for articulatory features and produces compensatory lengthening of a preceding stressed vowel, and there is no need to rely on analogical extension of an |s|

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<sup>13</sup>The S.F. rhotacism rule is motivated by pairs dormîtes /dɔrm'it/ - dormirent /dɔrm'ir/ "sleep" (second and third plural, preterite). In dormîtes, preconsonantal |s| is deleted. For discussion of rhotacism and indications of voicing see Schane, pp. 88-91.



or any other element.

There are other examples in which an underlying consonant is not morphologically motivated but which, because of lengthening-diphthongization, require the insertion of a deleted element: lâcher "to leave", tâcher "to try", raser "to shave", gâter "to spoil". The post-tonic consonants in these words do not easily form a natural class similar to the category of voiced continuants, to account for syntagmatic lengthening. Lâcher and tâcher both have the diphthong [əʏ] when the stem vowel is checked and stressed and a low back vowel in unstressed occurrence. Vache "cow" and tache "spot" are fronted to [æ] or [a]. One way of accounting for the non-lengthening of the latter examples is to posit a deleted consonant in lâcher and tâcher. The acceptance of this procedure is additional support for a lengthening-retraction rule, but it does not account for the retention of the backed vowel in unstressed syllables in all examples showing diphthongs in the stressed syllables. There are other forms which clarify the status of these vowels.

The word pâle S.F. /p'a:l/ "pale" appears as F.F. [p'əʏl], apparently through the regular lengthening and diphthongization processes. There is no etymological "s" which has been deleted<sup>14</sup>, however, and there is no morphological motivation for including a deleted consonant in the underlying form. There are other pre- /l/ diphthongs<sup>as in</sup> [dr'ouɫ] drôle "funny", so that the /l/ may have lengthening influence. The verb pâlir shows the low back vowel throughout. The underlying vowel is not

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<sup>14</sup>See Dorfman (1958b), p. 173.





influenced by a lengthening-retraction syndrome. Since historical information is not generally considered as relevant in generative grammar,<sup>15</sup> little emphasis is given to this example. However, it could become a relevant influence if other data verified the suggestion for other than a lengthening-retracting explanation replacement for |A|.

The derived forms for the third person singular of the verbs tordre "to wring", dormir "to sleep", and partir "to leave", are /t'ɔ:r/, /d'ɔ:r/, and /p'a:r/ in S.F. The long vowels are derived according to the pre-voiced continuant lengthening rule. In F.F. the respective phonetic shapes are: [t'əɥ], [d'əɥ], [p'əɥ], with final /r/ deleted. The lengthening rule and diphthongization rule apply and a new rule deletes certain post-tonic liquids.<sup>16</sup>

The F.F. third person singular form [ipəɥ] il part alternates with the infinitive form [parts'ir]. The [a] is the regular unstressed variant of tense |A| of the examples planer [plan'e] - plane [pl'an], indicating that the lengthening rule does in fact retract |A| for subsequent diphthongization but retraction is not reflected in the remaining (i.e. unstressed) forms of the paradigm. The conclusion is, therefore, that the unstressed [ɔ] of passer, lâcher, tâcher, gâter, and raser is unexplained by the lengthening-retraction hypothesis.

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<sup>15</sup>Chomsky and Halle (1968, p. 373) state: "Often there is a historical explanation . . ., but this is obviously irrelevant as far as the linguistic competence of the native speaker is concerned." See also Halle, (1962), Kiparsky, (1968). For an alternate view see Meillet, (1966), Bloomfield, (1933, pp. 18-19), Martinet, (1962, chapter V).

<sup>16</sup>The motivation for this rule, provided by such words as [ʒpɔs'tɛ] impossible "impossible" and [m'ɛt] mettre "to put", is presented in more detail in section 3.6 below.



The nasalized phones in F.F. [bl'æ̃] blanc, S.F. /blã/ "white", and F.F. [bl'ə̃ʁ̃] blanche, S.F. /bl'ãš/ "white" (f.), pose a second difficulty. The form to which deletion-lengthening applies (blanche, see derivation below) shows a retraction whereas the unchecked [bl'æ̃] exhibits a regular fronting phenomenon reminiscent of |a| in clarté - clair. The unstressed nasal of [dãš'ĩ] dansons, S.F. /dãš'ĩ/, similarly exhibits the unstressed |a| of clarté. At the same time S.F. /d'ãš/ appears as [d'ə̃ʁ̃] with the back diphthong. Because of this behavior and the unchanging nature of tense |A| in plane - planons, the underlying vowel of the nasals of dansons - danse is best considered as |ã|, retracted under nasal lengthening conditions.

If |A| has full underlying status and if there is a rule which retracts all lengthened [<sup>-high</sup><sub>-mid</sub>] (i.e. low) vowels in checked syllables, an account is given for the convergence of |A| and |ã| into [ə̃] as in part [p'ə̃] and rase [r'ə̃ʁ̃] and at the same time the unstressed variants [p̣arts'ir] and [ṛəz'e] are explained. This also accounts for the back diphthong in [bl'ə̃ʁ̃] blanche varying with [bl'ẽ] or [bl'æ̃] blanc derived from |a| where the retracting rules do not apply to the vowel in free syllable.

The parallel derivation of [õ] from |ɔ| and [ə̃] from |ã| via laxing, raising, lengthening, and diphthongization rules (required independently for [õ] in any event, see section 3.1. below) provide an economical generalization and a means of explaining the occurrence of [p̣ə̃s'e] passer. It is, therefore, proposed that |A| be assigned underlying status as a tense, low, back segment.





The following derivations clarify the above arguments. Rule ordering has not been established on some points. Certain of the rules have not been developed to this point but are inserted for illustrative purposes.

Underlying form	<u>pas</u> se	<u>par</u> t	<u>blanc</u>	<u>blanche</u>
	p'ʔssa	p'Art	bl'aNk	bl'aNka
1. Nasalization			/bl'ãNk/	/bl'ãNšə/ <sup>17</sup>
2. Final C deletion		/p'Ar/	/bl'ãN/	
3. Deletion-lengthening	/p'ʔ:sə/	/p'A:r/	/bl'ã:/	/bl'ã:šə/
4. Retraction		/p'ʔ:r/		/bl'ã:šə/
5. Laxing	/p'a:sə/	/p'a:r/		
6. Raising	/p'ɔ:sə/	/p'ɔ:r/	/bl'ẽ:/	/bl'ẽ:šə/
7. Diphthongization	/p'əʊsə/	/p'əʊr/		/bl'ẽʊšə/
8. Post-tonic /r/ deletion		/p'əʊ/		
9. Final vowel shortening			/bl'ẽ/	

A minor problem arises with the F.F. third person singular form of laisser "to leave", [il'ɛs], which is not diphthongized but which is the regular tonic shape of lax |a|. Because of [vulɛs'e] vous laissez, in which an intervocalic [s] appears, an underlying geminate |ss|

<sup>17</sup>The /š/ here is derived from underlying |k + ʔ| as evidenced in pairs cheval /šəv'al/ - cavalerie /kavalər'i/, chaleur /šalœr/ - calorie /kalœr'i/, sec /s'ɛk/ - sèche /s'ɛš/ - sécheresse /sešər'ɛs/ and mastication /mastikasj'ʔ/ - mâcher /maš'e/. Since the consonant system is not analyzed in the present work, the consonant representations do not necessarily indicate a truly underlying form. Rather they are representations which are useful for illustrative purposes only. This reservation applies throughout this thesis to the consonants and post-tonic vowels.





is posited which, as in the case of passer, prevents rhotacism or voicing, but deletion-lengthening does not apply to [il'ɛs], which is stressed. The explanation could be that laisser is represented by |a|, which regularly yields stressed /'ɛ /, and the unstressed [ɛ] of [lɛs'ʒ] laissons is covered by the special marking convention used for invariant verb stems of the aimer - aime type contrasting with amant: this is the motivation for choosing |a| of the Type 1 clarté - clair alternation. The invariant verb stem marking may then also prevent vowel retraction.

On the other hand, if the underlying vowel is tense |E| (cédons - cède), no special diacritics will be required. The regular checked syllable adjustment of /e/ to /ɛ/ accounts for [il'ɛs] and the free syllable variation of [e]~[ɛ] (section 3.3.2. below) explains [ɛ] in [lɛs'ʒ].<sup>18</sup>

2.4. The Vowel System. Schematically the F.F. vowel system is:

I	i	u	U
E	e	o	O
ξ	ɛ	ɔ	ɔ̃
A	a	ɑ	ɑ̃

<sup>18</sup>It is of special interest to note that etymologically both lâcher and laisser derive from Latin laxare (Pope, 1966, p. 134 ; Bloch, 1960, pp. 352, 353), but that they have underlying representations differentiated for the vowels (whether these are |A| and |a| or |A| and |E|).

The decision on whether |a| or |E| underlies laisser awaits further analysis of F.F., and clarification of the theoretical position on degree of abstractness of representations (Kiparsky, 1969).



This vowel system has four aperture levels. The S.F. system, with three aperture levels, is specified by the features 'high' and 'low', which could also be used to specify a four level system:<sup>19</sup>

A.		i	e	ɛ	æ
	high	+	-	-	-
	low	-	+	-	+

Such a scheme classifies |e| and |a| as 'low' and |i| and |ɛ| as 'high'. As Kiparsky has pointed out (1967b, p. 186) the justification of such a scheme must be on a non-arbitrary basis.

An alternate scheme is presented using the features 'high' and 'mid':

B.		i	e	ɛ	æ
	high	+	+	-	-
	mid	-	+	+	-

System B classifies |e| and |ɛ| as 'mid' and |i| and |æ| as 'high'.

Internal justification for these specifications is found in F.F.

diphthongization and retraction rules.<sup>20</sup> Diphthongization applies to vowels specified [+mid] in system B, and centralizing of diphthong initial elements applies to  $\begin{bmatrix} +\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \end{bmatrix}$  elements. The retraction rule applies to  $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ -\text{mid} \end{bmatrix}$  segments.

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<sup>19</sup>Kiparsky (1967b, p. 186) uses 'high' and 'raised'.

<sup>20</sup>These rules are presented in detail in Chapter III.





In addition, the neutralization of /e/ and /ɛ/ in checked syllables further motivates the choice of a common feature specification. In system A no such classification is possible. Since System A does not permit statements which are as economical (in terms of the simplicity metric) as those permitted by B, system B is chosen as the better statement of the vowel structure.

Feature specification is:

	i	e	ɛ	a	ɔ	o	u	I	E	ɛ	A	ʌ	ɔ	O	U
high	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
mid	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
back	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
round	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
tense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

(This reassignment of features necessitates a restatement and re-shuffling of all of Schane's rules that apply here but the basis for formulating them will of course remain the same since it is the same processes that are being described.)

2.5. Theoretical Implications. The foregoing analysis touches on several important issues in generative phonology. The principal implication lies in the need for four vowel aperture levels (section 2.4 ). The set of features used to specify segments in generative phonology purports to be a universal alphabet, capable of specifying all phonological segments of human language (Chomsky and Halle, 1968, Chapter 7). Constraints placed upon these features are therefore claims about the possibilities of human language. Specific phonological



evidence supports a feature system including 'high' and 'mid' for F.F. It is not possible to make the same (necessary) natural classes using the earlier (previous to Kiparsky, 1967b) features 'compact' and 'diffuse'. The F.F. data, therefore, provide additional evidence supporting a modified inventory of features, a claim that language systems can have four distinctive vowel heights.

A less determinate second implication revealed by the F.F. involves dialect relationships. Morris Halle (1962) and others (Keyser, 1963; Sableski, 1965; Saporta, 1965) have suggested that dialect differences could be accounted for at relatively low levels in the grammar. New rules, reflecting dialect innovations, would be added by adults at the end of, or at natural breaks in, the grammar.<sup>21</sup> Such rules would not necessarily be within the constraints of the simplicity criterion and the child learning the language (dialect) would restructure an optimum grammar. The restructuring, would, in turn, affect the output of the rules of such a grammar. In this way changes would take place and show a cumulative increase with time: the restriction of rule additions and restructurings to particular social or geographical groups<sup>22</sup> would eventually result in dialects delineated

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<sup>21</sup>See Halle (1962).

<sup>22</sup>See DeCamp, (1959), Labov, (1963), Kiparsky, (1968), for examples and discussions of motivation, types and results of changes.





according to the structures of their grammar.<sup>23</sup>

Although it is possible to deal with sound change in terms of rule additions and subsequent restructuring, there are no formalized hypotheses about the motivation for the rule additions. Supposedly, changes which are not the result of language contact are the result of some type of inherent human liking for stylistic variations.<sup>24</sup> The extension of stylistic changes into the language of adults then accounts for certain restructurings of the grammar of children, with the net effect of observable changes through time.

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<sup>23</sup>There are, at present, no criteria available to measure degrees of relatedness among dialects (see Saporta, 1965). In the case of the relationship between F.F. and S.F., the underlying difference of the low vowels appears to be the result of a recent restructuring of the S.F. system. (Fouché [1959, p. 85] states: ". . . dans un certain nombre de mots ou de noms propres, la prononciation hésite actuellement entre [a] et [ɑ].") On the other hand, Léon, [1966, p. 64, 66] says: ". . . L'opposition /a/ - /ɑ/ . . . ne sert plus [emphasis added] à distinguer qu'un petit nombre de mots du lexique, dans le cas, artificiel, de formes isolées." The restructuring process is consistent with current assumptions, [Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 251] but the extension of the restructuring to the underlying level is less clear). The implication of this fact is that, in the future, it might be possible to begin to evolve criteria for evaluating relative degrees of dialect relationship. Dialects sharing an identical underlying system might be considered as more closely related than dialects which are clearly related but which do not share as extensive a common base. The theoretical assumption implicit in such a proposal is that language changes are of specific, determinable types and that they are universal.

<sup>24</sup>See Postal, 1968, pp. 283-285. This position does not seem entirely tenable; since in S.F., the underlying system has been affected, it could be suggested that at the inception of the rule additions, mutual intelligibility would be endangered. Preservation of mutual intelligibility is of prime importance when linguistic changes are considered, and any proposals not accounting for this necessary function will need to undergo very careful scrutiny. (For a discussion see Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 256.) Postal (p. 284) makes the reservation that the types of stylistic rule additions are limited, but he does not attempt to particularize these types. Perhaps future research will determine these aspects.





Changes in the underlying system are presumably less frequent than those at lower levels in the phonological component, and it is not clearly understood how these changes would come about. Evidence in support of less frequent underlying changes<sup>25</sup> is revealed by comparison of the number of low level phonological rules required in the grammar of F.F. but which are not in the S.F. grammar, to the single underlying phonemic difference.

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<sup>25</sup>Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 251 say: ". . . a rule that is added to the grammar may continue to function for many generations without causing changes in the lexical representations."



## CHAPTER THREE

### Low Level Differences

3.0. Introduction. The low level phonological rules which distinguish F.F. from S.F. are of two types: those that are structurally related (diphthongization) to aspects of S.F., and those that are apparently unrelated (laxing, syncopation, palatalization) to internal S.F. processes. The division into two categories may lead to an improved understanding of the nature of historical change.

3.1. Diphthongization. In section 2.3. various examples were cited to show a connection between S.F. lengthening and F.F. diphthongization. The phonetic oral diphthongs which appear in F.F. can be charted schematically as follows:

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Back</u>
High	[ö <sub>u</sub> ]	[ou]
Low	[εi~əi] [əæ]	[əu]

Words containing these diphthongs are:

[d'ö <sub>u</sub> s]	<u>deux</u>	"two"
[r'ou <sub>z</sub> ]	<u>rose</u>	"pink"
[ip'ə <sub>u</sub> s]	<u>il passe</u>	"he passes"
[ipl'ə <sub>æ</sub> r]	<u>il pleure</u>	"he cries"
[p'εi <sub>r</sub> ]	<u>père</u>	"father"
[m'əi <sub>r</sub> ]	<u>mère</u>	"mother"





Back rounded ['ou] alternates with [o] in the following pairs.

s. 66	[g'ouš]	<u>gauche</u>
f. 135	[goš'e]	<u>gaucher</u>
	[ipr ǣ ũnp'ouʒ]	<u>il prend une pose</u>
	[j'ǣiripoz'ɛ]	<u>hier, il posait</u>
	[ʔportũnrɔb r'ouʒ]	<u>elle porte une robe rose</u>
	[laroz'e ɛsũlʔrb]	<u>la rosé est sur l'herbe</u>
	[sef'o]	<u>c'est faux</u>
	[lafǣirɛf'ous]	<u>l'affaire est fausse</u>
	[tuskɛtsũdzisɛdefost'e]	<u>tout ce que tu dit c'est des</u> <u>faussetés</u>
	[ʒvamfɛršos'e]	<u>je vais me faire chausser</u>
	[ifotužurlfɛrš'ous'e] <sup>1</sup>	<u>il faut toujours le faire chausser!</u>

<sup>1</sup>In establishing the F.F. underlying phonemic system in Chapter II, frequent reference has been made to stress, and it is readily apparent that it is a very necessary concern in the analysis. However, there has been no discussion of stress assignment or its phonetic nature.

These two problems will remain essentially unsolved. For the most part it is believed here that stress can be assigned as per Schane (p. 60) and that it consists primarily of intensity (with pitch changes). This is unimportant for the underlying representations since it is the fact of stress rather than its nature that is the determining factor. (Boudreault, 1967, has carried out an acoustic analysis on Canadian French intonation patterns and finds that the overall pattern is maintained but that there are more intermediate peaks attained than in Standard French).

Lower level phonetic rules depend to a large degree upon the presence or absence of stress, and the shifting nature of the phonetic position of stress in the syntagm is not yet completely understood. As a general rule stress falls invariably on phrase final syllables. Stress must be assigned to every word but is often deleted before application of certain low level rules, especially lengthening-diphthongization.

In [š'ous'e] chausser "to put shoes on" there is an occurrence of accent d'insistence which explains the diphthong, since diphthongization is dependent upon stress. Non-occurrence of stress, (example below), prevents diphthongization. Many of the examples throughout this thesis demonstrate this behavior:

/kɛlkəš'ozɛtariv'e/ quelque chose est arrivé "something happened" normally is [kɛkš'ouʒ] but can be [kɛkšoz].



[ip'ou <sub>1</sub> ]	<u>il pôle</u>	"he poles" (as a raft)
[vupol'e]	<u>vous pôlez</u>	"you pole"
[ɛš'oud]	<u>elle est chaude</u>	"she is drunk"
[jɛš'o]	<u>il est chaud</u>	"he is drunk"
[isʃod'as]	<u>ils sont chaudasses</u>	"they are tipsy"
[ifɛdšom'až]	<u>il fait du chômage</u>	"he is out of work"
[iś'oum]	<u>il chôme</u>	"he is idle"

Although there are no morphological data to verify the alternation of the diphthongs in the following examples, they demonstrate further occurrences of the diphthong.

45.	[pagrãš'ou <sub>z</sub> ]	<u>pas grand chose</u>	"it's nothing"
135.	[spadr'ou <sub>1</sub> ]	<u>ce n'est pas drôle</u>	"it's not funny"
280.	[ãk'ou <sub>z</sub> dɛtsɔ]	<u>en cause de ça</u>	"because of that"

It is clear from all of these examples that the diphthong occurs only in checked stressed syllables. Underlying |ʔ| fronts to /oe / (in tonic position) and underlying |0| regularly yields /u/, but for specially marked noun stems tense |0| laxes to /o/ which is then fronted to /ö/, (|pr0v+a| → /pr'uv/ prouve "(he) proves", /pr'öv/ preuve "proof"). Underlying tense |ɔ| in turn is the source of /ɔ/ in coloré /kɔlɔr'e/. This raises the problem of the underlying specification of the diphthong [əu].

Evidence presented in Chapter II shows that [əu], reflex of |A|, |A|, and |a|, is, at some stage, specified as low back because of its relationship to [ɛi~əi] and [ou]. [əi] is derived from lax /ɛ/, which in turn is a reflex of lax |ɛ|, |a| and tense |ɛ|, |E|. Lax /ɛ/ is specified as:





$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \\ -\text{grave} \\ -\text{tense} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and } |A| \text{ as: } \begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ -\text{mid} \\ +\text{grave} \\ +\text{tense} \end{bmatrix}$$

so that the most economical rules for diphthongization should overcome the three feature differences of [mid], [grave], and [tense].

Diphthongs [əi] and [əu] could then be regarded as exact parallels.

Since all other diphthongs are [+mid], if |A| raised to intermediate /ɔ/, and subsequent rules added the glide and centered the first element, there would be an overall simplification of the diphthongization rules.

$$\text{D.1 } \begin{bmatrix} +\text{tense} \\ +\text{back} \\ -\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\text{tense} \\ +\text{mid} \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e. |A| → /ɔ/

## D.2 Glide assignment and centering

The raising rule applies to all occurrences of tense |A| but the diphthongization rules apply only in selected environments. This general raising is required to account for laxing (see section 3.3.) most readily.

Schane (p. 53) posits underlying |ɔ| as one source of /o/ in checked syllables in S.F. It was shown above that in checked stressed syllables F.F. has ['ou]. If |ɔ| is raised to /o/ and the |A| is lax and raised to /ɔ/, a parallel laxing-raising phenomenon can be seen at work. This raising would have to succeed tonic and pretonic adjustment rules, which convert |ɔ| to /æ/ or /u/, and |0| to /ø/ or /u/, in order to prevent all occurrences of  $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \end{bmatrix}$  vowels from diphthongizing. An optional





lowering rule subsequent to diphthongization accounts for the alternation of [o~ɔ] and [ɔ~ɑ] in open syllables.

The words tâcher and pôler illustrate this process.

Underlying form <sup>2</sup>	tʰʌʃ'e/	t'ʰʌʃ	pɔl'e/	p'ɔl
Lengthening	/tʰʌʃ'e/	/t'ʰʌ:ʃ/	/pɔl'e/	/p'ɔ:l/
- deletion				
- voiced cont.				
Laxing	/tʰʌʃ'e/	/t'ʰɑ:ʃ/	/pɔl'e/	/p'ɔ:l/
Raising	/tɔʃ'e/	/t'ɔ:ʃ/	/pɔl'e/	/p'o:l/
Diphthongization				
1. glide		/t'ɔʏʃ/		[p'ouɫ]
2. initial element		[t'əʏʃ]		
Lowering (optional)	[tʰʌʃ'e]		[pɔl'e]	

This solution is not, however, without difficulties. It does not, for example, account for [ɔkt'ɔb] octobre which never appears with a diphthong nor an [ɑ] variant. Yet its vowels are clearly derived from tense |ɔ| because they do not undergo any of the regular tonic or pretonic adjustments of lax |ɔ|. This item will have to be marked for non-application of the lengthening and raising rules.<sup>3</sup> Secondly, comparison of the diphthongization of back vowels with the unrounded front vowels exposes the problem of length since not all checked stressed vowels diphthongize: [m'ɛt] mettre /m'ɛtr/ "to put", [p'at] /p'at/

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<sup>2</sup>The consonant representations are not meant to indicate a truly underlying form. (See Chapter 2, note 17).

<sup>3</sup>Marked means diacritically (see Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 373), not within the terms of the naturalness condition discussed by Postal (1968) and Schane (1968b).



patte "paw".

Schane has three lengthening rules (p. 54), based on information from Fouché (1959) which relate to the F.F. analysis:

1. In a closed syllable a stressed vowel becomes long if followed by a voiced continuant.
2. Within the word, whenever a non-final consonantal segment is deleted, the preceding vowel becomes lengthened if it is stressed.
3. In final position a vowel becomes short.

In order to account for diphthongization, as pointed out in Chapter II, the presence of an underlying consonant must be accepted. The justification is that  $|fE\text{sta}|$ ,  $|bE\text{sta}|$  regularly become  $[f'ə\text{̃}it]$  and  $[b'ə\text{̃}it]$ . Similarly, the nasalized vowels, derived from a vowel consonant sequence, undergo diphthongization in checked stressed syllables — which is additional evidence of compensatory lengthening as a factor in diphthongization. Therefore it is proposed that lengthening rule 2 read as in Schane, providing a phonological explanation for maître "school teacher"  $/m'ɛ:tr/$ , with an underlying non-final consonant appearing as  $[m'ə\text{̃}it]$  while mettre "to put"  $/m'ɛtr/$  appears as  $[m'ɛt]$  without diphthongization.

Still another facet of this phenomenon is seen when Schane's first rule (lengthening before voiced continuant) is applied to the data.





[m'ə̃ɪr]	<u>mère</u>	"mother"
[p'ə̃ɪr]	<u>père</u>	"father"
[t'ə̃ɪr]	<u>terre</u>	"farm"
[n'ə̃iʒ]	<u>neige</u>	"snow"
[f'ə̃iv]	<u>fève</u>	"bean"
[r'ouʒ]	<u>rose</u>	"pink"
[pl'əœr]	<u>pleure</u>	"(he) cries"

These examples support the applicability of the voiced continuant lengthening rule. At the same time diphthongs occur in words to which neither of the lengthening rules apply: [d'öʊs] and [g'ouʃ], deux "two" and gauche "left". To explain these items rule 1 is modified to state that rounded vowels lengthen before continuants<sup>4</sup> and unrounded vowels lengthen only before voiced continuants.

The front unrounded diphthongal variants ['ɛi̯] and ['əi̯]<sup>5</sup> appear in the following examples.

f. 47	[m'ɛi̯r]	<u>mère</u>	"mother"
s. 30	[m'əi̯r]	<u>mère</u>	"mother"
80	[ʒvanavwɛi̯r]	<u>on va en avoir</u>	"we will have"
90	[ivaw'ɛi̯r]	<u>il va avoir</u>	"he will have"
280	[mʒfr'əi̯r]	<u>mon frère</u>	"my brother"
280	[lɛfr'ɛi̯r]	<u>le frère</u>	"the brother"

<sup>4</sup>At this point there is insufficient evidence to decide whether lengthening occurs in all checked syllables or only before continuants. Since the examples are continuants, they restrict the rule. There is some indication that in neighboring dialects at least, diphthongization occurs more extensively. For example autre S.F. /'otrə/ normally appears in Falher as ['ot] but Mr. Guénette suggests ['ou̯] is a localized variation from a nearby community.

<sup>5</sup>These two are clearly free variants because Mme. Guindon does not make any apparent distinction, as shown by the examples cited. Mr. Guénette says that some people consistently pronounce one form or the other and that choice is related to geographical factors such as parental origin and present district residence.



Because of the parallel development with back ['ə<sub>ɥ</sub>] and because it reflects a later development sequence, the ['ɛ<sub>ɪ</sub>] ~ ['ə<sub>ɪ</sub>] alternating phonetic pair is referred to as ['ə<sub>ɪ</sub>], and described as the front unrounded diphthong unit. In French generally, and in F.F., there are no occurrences of [e] in checked syllables. When /e/ appears in a checked syllable, it lowers to /ɛ/. Since diphthongization occurs only in checked syllables, there can be only one front unrounded diphthongizing vowel and there is no need to specify aperture level for [ə<sub>ɪ</sub>].

Examples from F.F. help to support the basis of these statements. The  $\begin{bmatrix} +\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \\ -\text{grave} \\ -\text{flat} \end{bmatrix}$  phone [e] occurs only in free syllables:

s. 1	[fɛrm'ɛ]	<u>fermé</u>	"closed"
s. 20	[prɔbl'ɛ <sub>ɪ</sub> met'ɛ]	<u>problème était</u>	"problem was"
f. 58	[leg'ɥm]	<u>légume</u>	"vegetable"
f.109	[mw'ɛ]	<u>moi</u>	"me"
f.233	[gɔrɔš'ɛ]	<u>gorocher</u>	"to throw"
260	[ʃnakʃmbin'ɛ]	<u>on a combiné</u>	"we combined"
250	[ʃnaüdlarek'ɔlt]	<u>on a eu de la récolte</u>	"we had a crop"

The verb protéger "to protect" demonstrates the merger of /e/ and /ɛ/ in checked syllables.

[prɔt'ə <sub>ɪ</sub> ʒ]	/prɔt'ɛ:ʒ/	<u>protège</u>	"(he) protects"
[prɔtež'e]	/prɔtež'e/	<u>protéger</u>	"to protect"

The underlying vowel of this form is |E| but the checked syllable of /prɔt'e:ʒ/ lowers the vowel to /ɛ/. It is lengthened by the voiced





continuant /ʒ/, and the F.F. diphthongization rule yields [prɔt'ə̃ʒ].

The sources of intermediate /ɛ/ are:

	e  as in <u>avoir</u>		/avw'ɛ:r/ <sup>6</sup>
	a  as in <u>clarté</u> - <u>clair</u>	/klart'e/	/kl'ɛ:r/
tense	ɛ  as in <u>Genevois</u> - <u>Genève</u>	/ʒənəvw'ɛ/	/ʒən'ɛ:v/
	E  as in <u>protéger</u> - <u>protège</u>	/prɔteʒ'e/	/prɔt'ɛ:ʒ/
lax	ɛ  as in <u>céleste</u> - <u>ciel</u>	/sɛl'ɛst/	/sj'ɛl/

The diphthong ['ə̃] then is derived from these same underlying vowels, but only through their common intermediate reflex /ɛ/.

Both [ö] and [œ] occur as diphthongal elements in checked stressed syllables.

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<sup>6</sup>The diphthong /we/ is regularly derived from |e| in stressed position as in: légal - loi /leg'al/ - /lw'a/ but is then subjected to a S.F. "wa adjustment" rule to yield /w'a/. In F.F. this latter rule does not apply and in a word like avoir, the /we/ occurs in checked syllable which lowers it to /w'ɛ/ and the /r/ lengthens the /'ɛ/ which subsequently diphthongizes.

Underlying form	av'er
Tonic adjustment	/avw'er/
High mid lowering	/avw'ɛr/
Lengthening	/avw'ɛ:r/
Diphthongization	/avw'ɛ̃r/
	[avw'ə̃r]

F.F. is very fluctuating in the application of the "wa" adjustment rule (Chapter 2, p.21) and any of the [-high, -mid] phones can occur here.





40	[lemɔrs'o dɪsœkism'ɛ]	<u>les morceaux de ceux qui semé . . .</u> = (semaient)
55	[p'ɔbɪsw'ɛ dedelav'es'œ̥s]	. . . <u>pas besoin de les (de les)</u> <u>laver, ceux</u>
55	[sœ̥sislav]	<u>ceux-ci se lavent . . .</u>
55	[katwedœmw'ɑ]	<u>qu'à tous les deux mois</u>
70	[ɔ̥nad'œ̥s]	<u>on en a deux</u>
85	[dœfr'ɛ iʃlɔ]	<u>deux fraîches là</u>
110	[jadœz'ɑ̃]	<u>il y a deux ans</u>
250	[safɐplʊsj'ə̥œrsæn'e]	<u>ça fait plusieurs années</u>
	[ipləœr]	<u>il pleure</u>
	[jɔ̥ploer'ej'ə̥ir]	<u>il a pleuré hier</u>

These examples show that in diphthongs [œ̥] occurs as the initial element and is followed by [u̥], while [œ̥] occurs as the second diphthongal element following the on-glide [ə̥].

All elements that diphthongize have been specified as [+mid] prior to the diphthongization rules. Diphthongization occurs in checked stressed syllables and is ordered after lengthening. Rounded vowels, except /œ̥/, diphthongize with a rounded off-glide [u̥]; unrounded /ɛ̥/ takes unrounded /i̥/ glide. Low diphthongs centralize the first element to schwa ([ə̥]).

If it were not for the unusual shape of [ə̥œ̥], the following rules could be posited:

1. S.D.:                      X     $\left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{cns} \\ +\text{voc} \\ +\text{mid} \\ +\text{long} \\ +\text{stress} \\ \propto \text{round} \end{array} \right]$                       C



$$\text{S.C.:} \quad 1 \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ -\text{long} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{voc} \\ -\text{cns} \\ \alpha\text{round} \end{array} \right]$$

i.e. long stressed mid vowels in checked syllables diphthongize by adding an  $[\alpha\text{round}]$  glide.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2. \text{ S.D.:} & X & \left[ \begin{array}{c} +\text{voc} \\ -\text{cns} \\ +\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \end{array} \right] & \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{voc} \\ -\text{cns} \end{array} \right] & C \\ & & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{S.C.:} \quad 1 \rightarrow [-\text{tense}]$$

i.e. initial lower mid elements in a diphthong centralize.

Since these rules incorrectly produce  $[\alpha\alpha]$  from  $/\alpha\epsilon/$ , they require modification in one of the following ways: either rule 1 does not apply to  $/\alpha\epsilon/$  or, following application of rule 1, special rule (1b) deletes the glide.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1b. \text{ S.D.:} & X & \left[ \begin{array}{c} +\text{voc} \\ -\text{cns} \\ -\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \\ +\text{round} \\ +\text{stress} \end{array} \right] & + & \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{cns} \\ -\text{voc} \end{array} \right] & C \\ & & 1 & & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{S.C.:} \quad 2 \rightarrow [\text{null}]$$

$$1 \rightarrow [+long]$$

i.e.  $/\alpha\epsilon\alpha/$  becomes  $/\alpha\epsilon:/$

Rule 2 does not operate on the output of rule 1b and in order to account for  $['\alpha\alpha]$  a reformulation of rule 2 into 2b and 2c is necessary.





$$2b. \text{ S.D.:} \quad X \quad \begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \\ +\text{round} \\ +\text{long} \\ +\text{stress} \end{bmatrix} \quad C$$

1

$$\text{S.C.:} \quad 1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\text{tense} \\ -\text{front} \\ -\text{round} \\ +\text{stress} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ -\text{long} \\ -\text{stress} \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e. /'æ:C/ → /'əœC/

$$2c. \text{ S.D.:} \quad X \quad \begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\text{voc} \\ -\text{cns} \end{bmatrix} \quad C$$

1 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2

$$\text{S.C.:} \quad 1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\text{tense} \\ -\text{front} \\ -\text{round} \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e. low mid vowels before a glide (diphthongs) centralize.

The rules applied in the order 1, 1b, 2b, and 2c would account for the diphthongization adequately but the situation as depicted here seems excessively complex. If /œ/ is marked for non-application of diphthongization rule 1, then 1b is obviated. Then either a special ad hoc marker is needed to apply rule 2 or a third separate rule is required to diphthongize only /œ/ and no other segment. This seems complex as well. It should be noted that most occurrences of [əœ] are followed by /r/:

<u>plusieurs</u>	"several"
<u>soeur</u>	"sister"
<u>pleure</u>	"cry"
<u>séparateur</u>	"separator"
<u>coeur</u>	"heart"
<u>peur</u>	"fear"



The item [hœr'əœz] heureuse "happy (f.)" disproves an /r/ influence, but no decision on the diphthongization rules yielding ['əœ] is proposed.

In any event, two phases of diphthongization are distinguishable, and they will be referred to as though the [əœ] problem did not exist. Glide acquisition occurs before schwa conversion. This ordering is necessitated by optional variants [ɛ̃] and [ə̃] where glide acquisition always applies but schwa conversion is optional. If the schwa conversion rule applied first, there would be no differentiation possible to assign the glide with the appropriate roundness specification, so that [ə̃] and [ə̃] would converge.

3.2. Nasalization. Up to this point, nasalization has been mentioned several times, particularly in connection with diphthongization (section 2.3.) without adequately treating the nasalization process. It is a process because nasalized vowels are derived from vowel plus consonant sequences with subsequent deletion of the nasal consonant.<sup>7</sup> If the vowel is stressed and the nasal consonant not in final position, then lengthening and diphthongization rules apply.

Schane has derived nasalized vowels very convincingly (p. 48) from vowel and consonant sequences and the same examples provide the same

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<sup>7</sup> For a summary of nasalization from<sup>a</sup> diachronic view see Ewert (1943, pp. 39-40); Bourciez (1967, p. 642). For a more detailed accounting see Pope (1966). For a functional-structural treatment see Haudricourt and Juilland (1949, p. 133) and Dorfman (1958b, pp. 105-106).



alternations in F.F. The following examples support this statement.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 135. [sɪkɪsɛkɪmɔ̃kvzɛ̃ijadz'i]<br>1   | <u>ce que c'est que mon cousin il a dit</u> |
| 155. [nokvz'ɪn nzɔ̃]<br>2             | <u>nos cousines nous ont</u>                |
| 270. [lɪrɛstãdnɔ̃gr'ɛ̃]<br>3          | <u>le restant de notre grain</u>            |
| 255. [k'iõʃof'edɛ̃egr'ɛnr'i]<br>4    | <u>qui a chauffé dans les graineries</u>    |
| 110. [lɪjadœz'ɔ̃]<br>5                | <u>il y a deux ans</u>                      |
| 270. [ʊ̃næn'e sɛtʊ̃naf'ə̃ɪr]<br>6 7 8 | <u>une année c'est une affaire</u>          |
| 140. [kɛlk'ɔ̃]<br>9                   | <u>quelqu'un</u>                            |

In these same examples (1-2; 6, 8-9) there is some indication of the lowering rule proposed by Schane, (p. 49), which states that:

[+nasal] vowels become [+low]

Since the examples for S.F. (Schane, pp. 46-47) are also applicable to F.F., the nasal lowering rule describes F.F. as well, but with certain modifications. The specification [-high] for lowering is not sufficient in the four level system of F.F., [+mid] is also required. The following additional examples illustrate the motivation for the lowering rule:<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Nasalization only occurs when there is no vowel immediately following the nasal consonant. In the underlying forms of brune and fine, for example, a following vowel marking the feminine form prevents subsequent nasalization — additional support for the lowering rule.





[br'ün] - [br'œ̃] brune (f.) - brun (m.) "brown"

[f'in] - [f'ẽ̃] fine (f.) - fin (m.) "fine"

In other words, /ĩ/ and /ũ/ lower to /ẽ/ and /œ̃/.

F.F. phonetic nasal vowels are [ẽ̃], [œ̃], [ĩ̃], [ũ̃], [ə̃ũ̃], [õũ̃], [õ̃], [ö̃], and [œ̃], as exemplified in the following items:

[õnãf'ẽ̃]	S.F. /œ̃ nãf'ẽ̃/	<u>un enfant</u>	"a baby"
[bl'œ̃]	S.F. /bl'ã̃/	<u>blanc</u>	"white"
[s'ẽ̃ĩmp]	S.F. /s'ẽ̃:pl /	<u>simple</u>	"simple"
[kɔm'ẽ̃ũs]	S.F. /kɔm'ã̃:s/	<u>commence</u>	"begin"
[õnɛvn'ũ̃]	S.F. /õnɛvæn'ũ̃/	<u>on est venu</u>	"we came"
[kɛk'œ̃]	S.F. /kɛlk'œ̃ /	<u>quelqu'un</u>	"someone"
[m'oũnd]	S.F. /mõ̃:d/	<u>monde</u>	"people"

These vowels can be grouped as /ẽ̃/, /œ̃/, /ĩ̃/, and /ũ̃/. The lowering rule mentioned above does not regularly yield any occurrences of /ã̃/ (although /ã̃/ occurs from other sources). Therefore the specification [+mid] will be added to the right hand side of the rule:

Vowels which are [+nasal] become  $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{high} \\ +\text{mid} \end{bmatrix}$

i.e. nasal vowels lower.

Mid vowel neutralization (presented in detail below), accounts for [õ̃], which is related to [œ̃]; diphthongization accounts for [õũ̃] and [ẽ̃ĩ̃]; fronting and phonetic laxing account for [œ̃]; and, finally, retraction, raising, and diphthongization account for [ə̃ũ̃].

A special third rule, nasal centralizing (Schane, p. 50), centers underlying tense |ɛ| after it has been nasalized. This rule accounts for the S.F. alternation prennent /pr'ɛn/ - prends /pr'ã̃/.



The underlying vowel is tense  $|\mathcal{E}|$  because of the alternating  $/\mathcal{a}/$  -  $/'\mathcal{E}/$  in the pair prenons  $/pr\mathcal{a}n'\mathcal{O}/$  - prennent  $/pr'\mathcal{E}n/$ , an alternation characteristic of tense  $|\mathcal{E}|$ . Lax  $|\mathcal{E}|$  participates in the Type 1 - Type 2 distinction (learned derivational versus inflectional and non-learned derivational) in the pairs céleste  $/s\mathcal{e}l'\mathcal{E}st/$  - ciel  $/sj'\mathcal{E}l/$ , and venons  $/v\mathcal{a}n'\mathcal{O}/$  - viennent  $/vj'\mathcal{E}n/$ . The same correspondance is also found in F.F. Because  $/\mathcal{a}/$  and  $/\mathcal{E}/$  differ in 'mid' specification in the modified F.F. vowel system, the rule reads:

$$\begin{bmatrix} +nasal \\ +tense \\ +mid \\ -high \\ +front \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vowels become} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -mid \\ -tense \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e. Tense  $|\tilde{\mathcal{E}}|$  lowers to lax  $/\tilde{\mathcal{a}}/$ .

This makes it a lowering rather than a centralizing rule. Schane's version is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} +nasal \\ +tense \\ +low \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vowels become} \quad [-front]$$

This rule applies vacuously to Schane's  $|\tilde{\mathcal{A}}|$  and  $|\tilde{\mathcal{O}}|$ , which are both  $\begin{bmatrix} +low \\ -front \end{bmatrix}$ . Since in F.F.  $|\mathcal{O}|$  is  $[+mid]$  and does not lower, 'front' is specified. 'Tense' is specified because of problems exemplified in the forms of the verb prendre: third person singular,  $[pr'\tilde{\mathcal{E}}]$  (or, optionally,  $[pr'\tilde{\mathcal{A}}]$ ), and infinitive  $[pr'\mathcal{O}\tilde{\mathcal{u}}nd]$  ( $[n]$  is epenthetic, see p. 63 below). The lowering and laxing of tense  $|\tilde{\mathcal{E}}|$  nasalized, motivates examination of the rule ordering.

Since this tense  $|\mathcal{E}|$  merges with other underlying phonemes into intermediate lax  $/\mathcal{E}/$ , as in prennent, and since only the reflexes





of nasalized tense  $|\tilde{\epsilon}|$  lower, the lowering must occur before tonic adjustment (diphthongization of  $|'e|$  and  $|'\epsilon|$  to  $/w'e/$  and  $/j'\epsilon/$ , and fronting of  $|\circ|$ ,  $|o|$ ,  $|U|$ , and  $|a|$  to  $/\ae/$ ,  $/\ddot{o}/$   $/\ddot{u}/$ , and  $/\epsilon/$ ). In order to account for the backing phenomenon of lengthened low vowels, lengthening must also occur before tonic adjustment: attested by the alternation of blanc  $[bl'\tilde{\epsilon}]$  - blanche  $[bl'\tilde{\epsilon}\text{u}\check{s}]$  where diphthongization occurs according to low vowel rules and fronting in  $[bl'\tilde{\epsilon}]$  is regular for stressed  $|a|$ .<sup>9</sup>

Since  $|a|$  is the only underlying low lax vowel it optimally is specified as  $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{tense} \end{bmatrix}$ . Raising to  $/\epsilon/$ , as in clarté - clair can be accomplished in two phases. First, redundancy rules assign  $[+\text{front}]$  and second, a phonological rule raises  $/a/$  to  $/\epsilon/$ , parallel to  $|A|$  raising to  $/\circ/$ .

The raising rule could be stated:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \end{bmatrix} \text{ vowels} \longrightarrow [+mid]$$

i.e. low vowels raise.

However, this rule includes  $|A|$  which, characteristically, does not raise or front. An accurate description is supplied by the statement:  $|A|$  laxes to  $/a/$ <sup>10</sup> and the raising rule reads "lax low vowels raise".

<sup>9</sup> The other example given in Chapter 2 for this was partir  $[parts'ir]$  - part  $[p'\epsilon\text{u}]$  where an  $/r/$  lengthened a stressed vowel but was then itself deleted. And of course  $|A|$  is diphthongized to  $[\epsilon\text{u}]$  as in rase  $[r'\epsilon\text{u}\check{s}]$  "shave", according to the rules for diphthongization of rounded vowels.

<sup>10</sup> Laxing of  $|A|$  to  $/a/$  was justified in section 2.3. above for items such as lâcher, which show the diphthong  $[\epsilon\text{u}]$  in checked stressed syllables and  $[\circ]$  elsewhere.



Thus, /a/ is  $\begin{bmatrix} +\text{front} \\ -\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{tense} \end{bmatrix}$  and /a/ derived from |A| is  $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{front} \\ -\text{mid} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{tense} \end{bmatrix}$

The new raising rule will be:

$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{tense} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{mid} \end{bmatrix}$  vowels  $\longrightarrow$  [+mid]

i.e. /a/ and /ɑ/ become /ɛ/ and /ɔ/; and  
/ã/ and /ǣ/ become /ẽ/ and /õ/.

Following nasalization and lowering of |ǣ| to /ã/ the consonant deletion rule applies, and lengthens a preceding stressed vowel. Lengthened low vowels then retract. The fronting rule, (tonic adjustment), applies to all stressed lax short vowels (vacuously to /ã/) leaving a distinction between /'ǣ/ and /'ǣ:/, both derived from /ã/.

Retracting rule:

$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{tense} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{mid} \\ +\text{long} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow$  [+grave]

This sequence distinguishes the forms of prendre. The /ã/ raises (when /a/ > /ɛ/) to /ẽ/, and the free stressed phonetic laxing rule, which yields [ɐ],<sup>11</sup> produces [ǣ].<sup>12</sup> The /ǣ:/ subsequently raises

<sup>11</sup>This is explained in section 3.3.

<sup>12</sup>The transcriptions might be modified to show [ẽ] in the appropriate spots but since this would be entirely arbitrary and working in reverse, the [ǣ] transcription is maintained. In any event, there is a great deal of phonetic fluctuation in this region and accurate machine analysis is probably required to clarify these matters. It is probably not necessary to place a non-raising constraint on the [ǣ] derived by fronting, directly from /a/. This would add extra specifications and would not reveal any significant generalization about the dialect but might possibly mask the fact of phonetic laxing, since free phonetic variation between [ẽ] and [ǣ] does occur.





(when the /a/ derived from |A| → /ĩ/) to /ĩ:/; and the /ɔ/ and /ĩ:/ from tense |ɔ| raise to /o/ and /õ:/ respectively. Non-final deletion and checked syllable lengthening take place and are followed by diphthongization.

The pretonic adjustment rule (schwa conversion) does not apply to nasalized vowels, permitting enfant [ãf'ẽ]. Nasalized /ã/ in enfant is therefore classified Type 1 (learned derivational), as in clarté - clair. No special convention is then required to mark the nasalized vowels for non-pretonic adjustment because they will be marked for Type 1.

Underlying form (see note 2)	pr'ɛnd + er	pr'ɛnd
Post tonic vowel deletion	/pr'ɛndr/	
Nasalization	/pr'ẽndr/	/pr'ẽnd/
Tense  ẽ  lowering	/pr'ãndr/	/pr'ãnd/
N-cons. deletion	/prã:dr/	/pr'ã:/
(lengthening and retraction)	/prã:dr/	
Raising	/pr'õ:dr/	/pr'ẽ:/

In the preceding paragraph, lengthening for non-nasal vowels is said to occur following raising of |A| and |ɔ| to /ɔ/ and /o/ respectively. Nasal consonant deletion is required prior to tonic adjustment (fronting) because the low vowels demonstrate a retraction accompanying compensatory lengthening. The F.F. grammar would be





simplified if all consonant deletion and compensatory lengthening were ordered together, and since there seems to be no reason for maintaining a distinctive ordering, all non-final consonant deletion is incorporated at a single point.

Nasal lowering of /ĩ/ - /ẽ/ and /ũ/, to /ẽ/ and /œ/ is ordered after tonic adjustment because the tonic adjustment rule converts |'e| to /w'e/ and there are [w'ẽ] sequences: [kw'ẽ] S.F. /kw'ẽ/ coin "corner".<sup>13</sup>

In summary, the rules are ordered:

1. Nasalization.
2. Lowering of tense |ẽ| to /ã/.
3. Deletion, lengthening, and low vowel retraction.
4. Tonic adjustment (fronting) of short vowels.
5. Nasal lowering.
6. Laxing of all tense vowels.
7. Raising of back and low vowels.
8. Diphthongization.
9. Phonetic laxing.

There is one further aspect involved with nasalization and consonant deletion: the words in the following list all occur with a phonetic nasal consonant preceding the final stop consonant. The

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<sup>13</sup> Since the source of /w'e/ sequences is |'e|, certain items such as moins /mw'ẽ/ - miniscule /miniskül/ suggest that the lowering takes place in two phases, first |'i| → /e/, /'e/ → /w'e/, and then nasal lowering occurs. However, this pair may only be peripheral, as are maître - magistrat when determining deleted consonant elements. No solution is proposed but the present framework would allow modification to incorporate a two phase lowering if it were proven to be well motivated.



stressed vowels are all diphthongized and nasalized.

<u>cinquante</u>	/sɛ̃k'ɑ̃t/	[sɛ̃k'ɑ̃̃t]
<u>rentre</u>	/r'ɑ̃trə/	[r'ɑ̃̃̃t]
<u>monde</u>	/m'ɔ̃d/	[m'ɔ̃̃̃d]
<u>vendent</u>	/v'ɑ̃d/	[v'ɑ̃̃̃d]
<u>simple</u>	/s'ɛ̃plə/	[s'ɛ̃̃̃̃p]

The nasal consonant is homorganic with the following occlusive and is explained as an epenthetic insertion resulting from the juxtaposition of a nasalized vowel and the occlusive, rather than from an underlying nasal which has not been deleted. Since diphthongization rules apply to these words, it is assumed that lengthening does as well. Within the present formulation, the only lengthening influence could be the deletion of a non-final consonant element, in these instances, a nasal consonant. Elsewhere in F.F. there are epenthetic consonant insertions. Most notably in [ndz'ot] /nuz'otrə/ nous autres "we", where the [d] is clearly epenthetic. Other examples are:

[rdj'ɛ̃]	/rj'ɛ̃/	<u>rien</u>	"nothing"
[lotdʒ'ur]	/lotrəʒ'ur/	<u>l'autre jour</u>	"the other day"

Therefore it seems reasonable to accredit an epenthetic origin to the phonetic nasal.

3.3. Phonetic Laxing. There is a widespread laxing phenomenon in F.F. which is not directly related to any processes in S.F. The laxing rules operate on the equivalent of the S.F. output.





3.3.1. The Low Vowels. Laxing has been demonstrated for low back [ɑ] and [ɔ] (section 2.3.). F.F. intermediate low /a/, derived from Type 1, non-pretonic |a| and |A|, which, as in /ɑm'ɑ̃/ amant "lover" and /pl'ɑn/ plane "plan", exhibits an alternation between [ɶ] and [a]. The low front open phone [ɶ] occurs in unstressed and in checked stressed syllables.

s. 5	[saplɶs]	<u>sa place</u>
s. 73	[krɶk'e]	<u>craqués</u>
s. 59	[legɶrsɔ̃]	<u>les garçons</u>
f. 43	[ʒɶm'ɛ]	<u>jamais</u>
f. 80	[buk'ɶn]	<u>bouquane</u>
70	[ɔ̃nasɛv'ɶʃ]	<u>on a sept vaches</u>
35	[spɔasɛɶvɑ̃s'ejɛ]	<u>c'est pas assez avancé, hein?</u>
55	[sɛ̃tasɛ̃duvr'ɶʒ]	<u>c'est assez d'ouvrage</u>

The low front open phone [a], phonetically slightly retracted in respect to [ɶ], occurs freely in all environments.

60	[avɛgdlotj'ɛd]	<u>avec de l'eau tiède</u>
90	[ivaw'ə̃r]	<u>il va avoir</u>
45	[ɔ̃ɛpakap'ab]	<u>on n'est pas capable</u>
185	[dekɑ̃mp'ã]	<u>des campagnes</u>
230	[adziadeʒ'a]	<u>elle a dit elle a déjà</u>

The alternating examples cited below supply conclusive evidence that the two phonetic shapes [ɶ] and [a] are freely varying alternates derived from /a/. The distribution of [ɶ] is restricted



to unstressed and checked syllables.

95	[fatik'ǣh]	<u>fatigant</u>
100	[fæ tig'ǣ]	<u>fatigant</u>
175	[uvr'až]	<u>ouvrage</u>
180	[uvr'æ ž]	<u>ouvrage</u>
205	[žæm'ɛ]	<u>jamais</u>
210	[žam'ɛ]	<u>jamais</u>
210	[sǎnæ l'e]	<u>s'en aller</u>
210	[st'ǣæ'ǣv'r l]	<u>s'est en allé en ville</u>
250	[plʊzj'æærzæ n'e lanepɔse]	<u>plusieurs années, l'année passée</u>

While the [ɑ] ~ [ɔ] relationship is based on aperture level and [æ] ~ [a] vary in terms of slight retraction, the two are regarded as parallel when the laxing phenomenon is detailed for the rest of the vowel system.

3.3.2. The Mid Vowels. A similar laxing relationship exists between back rounded [o] and [ɔ] (section 2.3), as in [domǣž] ~ [dɔmæž] dommage "damage". The front rounded pair /œ/ and /ö/ also follow the laxing principle.

Throughout the corpus there is a numerical predominance of [œ] over [ö] and in several cases it appears that [ö] occurs as an unconditioned alternate of [œ].

f. 160	[kò]	<u>queue</u>	"tail"
s. 78	[koœ]	<u>queue</u>	"tail"

(The transcription device indicates length and devoicing.)



The examples :

55 [katwedömw'a]      qu'à tous les deux mois

85 [dœfr'ɛʃlɔ]      deux fraîches là

lead to the conclusion that there is neutralization of the front rounded mid vowels following diphthongization. This neutralization is similar to the optional lowering of the back mid vowels. The situation is summarized by the statement:

[<sup>+mid</sup><sub>+round</sub>] vowels may be either [+high] or [-high]

The front unrounded vowels /e/ and /ɛ/ present a slightly different situation. /e/ is lowered to /ɛ/ in checked syllables so that low level distribution is restricted.

Phonetic [ɛ] is unrestricted.

s. 57	[pɛrson]	<u>personne</u>
s. 66	[prɛdzüpɔ]	<u>près du pont</u>
s. 87	[ekutɛlɔr'ɛg]	<u>écoutait, l'oreille</u>
f. 154	[mɛtr]	<u>mettre</u>
f. 185	[sɛmɛn]	<u>semaine</u>
f. 223	[ʰunivɛrsite]	<u>université</u>
90	[mɛklekɔl]	<u>mais quand (que) l'école</u>
105	[kãvzavɛ]	<u>quand vous avez</u>
110	[mesɛk'ɛtɔnapa]	<u>mais c'est quand on n'a pas</u>
125	[vɛrkeb'ɛkl'a]	<u>vers Québec là</u>

The verb perdre /p'ɛ:rdr/ "to lose", reveals interesting data on the allophone distribution of /ɛ/.





[vupɐrd'e]	<u>vous perdez</u>	"you lose"
[ip'ə̃ir]	<u>il perd</u>	"he loses"
[stɔ̃npɐrt]	<u>c'est une perte</u>	"that's a waste"

The diphthong in [ip'ə̃ir] is a result of the /r/ lengthening influence. The phone [ɐ], an open, slightly retracted [ɛ], impressionistically midway between low front open [æ] and [ɛ],<sup>14</sup> also occurs in other items:

35	[dptiʒ <sub>1</sub> ɐrmdim'ə̃im]	<u>de petites germes de même</u>
100	[piaprɛs'ɔ] <sub>2</sub>	<u>puis après ça</u>
110	[apr'ɐlɑ] <sub>3</sub>	<u>après là</u>
105	[pɐrs'ɔn] <sub>4</sub>	<u>personne</u>
275	[sf'ɐ] <sub>5</sub>	<u>ça fait</u>
215	[sɑfɛ̃kɛ] <sub>6</sub>	<u>ça fait que</u>
250	[p'isɛt'ɐv'ə̃ir] <sub>7</sub>	<u>puis c'était vert</u>
	[v'ɐrt] <sub>8</sub>	<u>verte</u>
	[v'ɐrb] <sub>9</sub>	<u>verbe</u>
	[vɐrb'al] <sub>10</sub>	<u>verbal</u>

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<sup>14</sup>It is extremely difficult to distinguish between this [ɐ] and either of [ɛ] or [æ]. In fact, the transcriptions did not originally contain the [ɐ] at all.



[ʁ] occurs before consonant clusters beginning with /r/ and in free stressed syllables. 2 and 3 show an alternation between raised [ɛ<sup>+</sup>] and [ʁ] where [ɛ<sup>+</sup>] is unstressed. Because Mr. Guénette will accept either [ɛ] or [ʁ] pronounced in these positions, the laxing rule is optional. The occurrence of [ʁ] preceding /rC/ clusters seems to indicate that a following consonant suspends the lengthening influence of the /r/. Hence no diphthongization occurs. For example:

[v'ʁrt]	<u>verte</u>	"green (f.)"
[v'ʁrb]	<u>verbe</u>	"verb, speech style"
[l'ʁrb]	<u>l'herbe</u>	"grass"
[ʒ'ʁrm]	<u>germe</u>	"sprout"
[iv'ʁrs]	<u>il verse</u>	"he pours"
[tav'ʁrn]	<u>taverne</u>	"bar (men's parlor)"
[iʃ'ʁrʃ]	<u>il cherche</u>	"he looks for"
[f'ʁrm]	<u>ferme</u>	"farm"
[vupʁrd'e]	<u>vous perdez</u>	"you lose"

Elsewhere variants [ɛ<sup>+</sup>, ɛ<sup>+</sup>] (slightly raised and slightly lowered) occur but seem to be within the normal range of /ɛ/ and hence do not deserve special status in the scheme of /ɛ/ phones. The rule accounting for [ʁ] is formulated:

$$/ɛ/ \longrightarrow [ʁ] \quad / \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [-----rC] \\ [-----] \\ +stress \end{array} \right\}$$

There is, then, a low level rule which lowers all [+mid] vowels, although the conditions of application for each set vary.





Following diphthongization both back /o/ (derived from |ɔ|, as in |pɔl'E| → [pol'e]) and /ɔ/ (derived from |ʁ|, as in |pʁs'E| → [pɔs'e] in free syllables optionally lower to [ɔ] and [ɑ] respectively. The specifications of 'high' for front rounded [ö] and [œ] are optionally neutralized after application of the diphthong rules. Front unrounded /e/ is lowered to /ɛ/ in checked syllables before diphthongization (e.g., |av'Er| → /avw'er/ → /avw'ɛ̃r/, avoir). There is also optional phonetic lowering of /ɛ/ to [ɐ] before /-rC/, and in free stressed position.

3.3.3. The High Vowels. A similar phonetic laxing is also observable for the  $\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{high} \\ -\text{mid} \end{smallmatrix}$  vowels, /i/, /ü/, and /u/, which also appear in phonetically tense and lax pairs.

The phone [i] occurs freely in all environments.

20	[kimãžsɔ]	<u>qui mangent ça</u>
30	[lʷmidite]	<u>l'humidité</u>
30	[isiʃadl'ɔrʒ]	<u>ici on a de l'orge</u>
90	[idziz]	<u>ils disent</u>
109	[ãtæks'ipɪ]	<u>en taxi puis</u>
130	[stnir]	<u>se tenir</u>
235	[lamiz'ə̃r]	<u>la misère</u>

The corresponding phonetically lax [ɪ] on the other hand occurs only in free unstressed and stressed checked position.

230	[ãvɪl]	<u>en ville</u>
20	[debɪb'ɪt]	<u>des bebittes</u>
75	[rjɛksɪs]	<u>rien que six</u>



260	[tʊtʃɪn'i]	<u>tout fini</u>
s. 28	[ɔtsɪl]	<u>a't'il</u>
s. 63	[fɛrtsɪl]	<u>fertile</u>
s. 86	[brülelɛrasɪn]	<u>bruler les racines</u>
s.102	[tsʊlakɪt]	<u>tu la quittes</u>
280	[ʊndzɪz'ɛn]	<u>une dizaine</u>

Further examination discloses the following correspondances between [i] and [ɪ].

90	[ <u>idzizkɪjɛ</u> ] 1	<u>ils disent qu'il y a</u>
90	[ <u>id'iz</u> ʒwiɟ'ɛt] 2	<u>ils disent juillet</u>
100	[ <u>ɪf'okzm'ã</u> ] 3	<u>il faut casiment</u>
140	[ <u>ɪfoksɪsɛɪ</u> ] 4	<u>il faut que ce soit</u>
170	[fɛkmɔ̃mariɪdz'i kɛskɪsɛkivɔ̃f'əɪr] 5 6	<u>fait que mon mari, il dit qu'est-ce que c'est qu'ils vont faire . . .</u>
170	[jãnɔ̃kivɔ̃lɛs'elɔ mɛkɛskivɔ̃f'ɛɪrɔvɛks'ɑ] 7 8	<u>il y en a qu'ils vont laisser là, mais qu'est-ce qu'ils vont faire avec ça?</u>
260	[ʊnotkɔ̃mb'ɪn] 9	<u>une autre combine</u>
260	[ɔlatʊtkɔ̃mbin'e]	<u>on l'a tout combiné</u>

The alternation of [i] and [ɪ] occurs in morphemes paired as follows: 1-2-5; 3-4; 6, 7-8; and the pair 9-10, provides an alternation in a common morpheme but under differing conditions and modified syllable structure.



The high back rounded phone [u] occurs freely in all environments.

s. 60	[tr <u>u</u> v'e]	<u>trouver</u>
s. 63	[bokud <u>i</u> roš]	<u>beaucoup de roches</u>
s. 75	[lam <u>u</u> š]	<u>la mouche</u>
f. 39	[mušw <u>u</u> ]	<u>mouchoir</u>
f. 74	[m <u>u</u> ]	<u>mou</u>
f.183	[al <u>ä</u> tu]	<u>alentour</u>
f. 73	[ru <u>ž</u> ]	<u>rouge</u>
10	[d <u>ä</u> l <u>i</u> bud <u>i</u> ]	<u>dans le bout de</u>
50	[p <u>ä</u> bok' <u>u</u> d <u>ž</u> ]	<u>pas beaucoup dans le</u>
130	[at <u>ä</u> nn <u>o</u> t' <u>t</u> ' <u>u</u> r]	<u>attendre notre tour</u>

The corresponding phone [ʊ], phonetically lax in comparison to [u], is restricted to unstressed or checked syllables.

s. 25	[ek' <u>ʊ</u> tlaš <u>ä</u> s <u>ä</u> d' <u>ʊ</u> s]	<u>écoute la chanson douce</u>
f.125	[m <u>ʊ</u> š]	<u>mouche</u>
55	[ <u>ɛ</u> s <u>d</u> <u>i</u> kut' <u>ʊ</u> m]	<u>est de coutume</u>
205	[at' <u>ʊ</u> t' <u>ɟ</u> s <u>i</u> m <u>ä</u> ndla]	<u>à tout de ce monde là</u>
210	[ip <u>ʊ</u> r' <u>ž</u> <u>ž</u> 'am'ɛ]	<u>ils pourront jamais</u>

Morpheme comparison yields the following examples:

205	[ip <u>ʊ</u> r' <u>ž</u> p <u>o</u> <u>ž</u> 'æ mɛ] 1	<u>ils pourront pas jamais</u>
210	[ip <u>ʊ</u> r' <u>ž</u> <u>ž</u> 'amɛ] 2	<u>ils pourront jamais</u>
205	[sep <u>ʊ</u> r's' <u>ä</u> ] 3	<u>c'est pour ça</u>





230	[sap'əusp <sub>4</sub> vr]	<u>ça passe pour</u>
235	[sekər'εkp <sub>5</sub> vr <sub>5</sub> lašte]	<u>c'est correct pour l'acheter</u>
190	[ivə <sub>6</sub> ũdtut <sub>6</sub> lœ . . .]	<u>ils vendent tout leur . . .</u>
185	[sasãv <sub>7</sub> vt <sub>7</sub> tdẽevr <sub>7</sub> l]	<u>ça s'en va tout dans les villes</u>

The alternating items showing an apparent free variation of [u] and [ʊ] are 1-2, 3-4-5, and 6-7. The distribution of [u] varying with [ʊ] is identical with that of [i] and [ɪ].

The high front rounded phone [ü] occurs freely in all positions.

s. 110	[õsam <sub>ü</sub> :z]	<u>on s'amuse</u>
f. 15	[p'ü:r]	<u>pur</u>
f. 74	[laf <sub>ü</sub> me:]	<u>la fumée</u>
f. 236	[εg <sub>ü</sub> ]	<u>aigue</u>
000	[ɔpɔ'ü]	<u>a pas eu</u>
000	[pir'εstkĩž <sub>ü</sub> stõp'œ]	<u>puis, il reste que juste un peu</u>
20	[sĩm <sub>ö</sub> dz <sub>ü</sub> 'rape'] <sup>15</sup>	<u>semé du rape</u>
260	[ɔtv <sub>t</sub> fül'ülfɛr]	<u>a tout fallu le faire</u>

The corresponding lax phone [ʊ̹] has the same unrestricted distribution:

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<sup>15</sup>The [ö] in this example is probably an aberrant pronunciation.



s. 102	[tsʏ̥la kɪtʏ̥n'əœr]	<u>tu la quittes une heure</u>
s. 117	[sãkʏ̥rdã]	<u>sans cure-dents</u>
f. 58	[legʏ̥m]	<u>légumes</u>
f. 127	[plʏ̥zj'əœr]	<u>plusieurs</u>
30	[lʏ̥midit'eãmã:k'e]	<u>l'humidité a manqué</u>
145	[pãdãʏ̥noer edm'i]	<u>pendant une heure et demie</u>

Throughout the corpus, there is a large number of words which present a free or random variation between the two high front rounded phones [ʏ] and [ʊ].

s. 112	[dzʏ̥giʃɛ]	<u>du guichet</u>
s. 14	[dzʏ̥b'əœredzʏ̥bõpɕ]	<u>du beurre et du bon pain</u>
s. 72	[vɪ̯nʏ̥]	<u>venu</u>
s. 21	[ʒɪ̯swi vɛ̯nʏ̥]	<u>je suis venu</u>
f. 15	[p'ʏ̥r]	<u>pur</u>
s. 9	[p'ʊ̯r]	<u>pur</u>
155	[ʒʏ̥stdɪ̯kɔ̯mãs'e]	<u>juste de commencer</u>
000	[ʒʏ̥stœ̯p'œ]	<u>juste un peu</u>
150	[vdvaawɛ̯v'ʏ̥]	<u>vous devez avoir vu</u>
150	[ʒ̥nav'ʏ̥la]	<u>on a vu là</u>

It is evident then that all high vowels have phonetically lax variants; /i/ and /u/ show lax [ɪ] and [ʊ] in unstressed and checked syllables, whereas /ü/ shows [ʊ̯] alternating unrestrictedly.





3.3.4. Laxing Summary. Throughout the discussion of phonetic laxing no feature assignment has been made because of inconclusive bases from which to argue. Positional constraints notwithstanding, the chart below depicts the laxing correspondances. 'Tense' and 'lax' at this stage refer to a phonetic relationship and have no correspondance to the 'tense' and 'lax' phonological designations of the underlying phonemes.

tense	i	ü	u
	e	ö	o
	a		ɔ
lax <sup>16</sup>	ɪ	ʊ	ʊ
	ɛ	œ	ɔ
	æ		ɑ

The widespread laxing depicted in this chart is interesting from the point of view of a cohesive system, because it represents an independent development not shared by S.F.<sup>17</sup>

In the underlying vowel system, the tense-lax distinction was motivated by differing behavior of underlying segments. During the course of derivations all underlying [+tense] segments become [-tense].

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<sup>16</sup> [ɐ] of course could appear in this chart but is viewed on a n-ary feature continuum and so is not included. (Wilson, 1966).

<sup>17</sup> In spite of the fact that certain of the phonetically lax vowels resemble lax vowels in English (as in "pit", "book"), there is no reason to hypothesize an English influence. The distributions differ and such a widespread result would imply extensive contact: either intimate or long term, or both. Many F.F. speakers do not have a native command of English. Therefore, there would be little empirical basis for bilingual influences. See Gendron (1967) and Haden and Joliot (1940) for an analysis of some anglicisms.



Certain operations are then carried out upon these derived units and at a lower level all segments except /ə/ are re-assigned [+tense] status. These same features are used to specify the phonetically lax variants.

/ə/ is specified:

-tense
-high
+mid
-front
-round

This means that any segment can be designated [-tense] and is not thereby confused with /ə/ since no other low level segment has a  $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{front} \\ -\text{round} \end{bmatrix}$  specification.

One final aspect of the analysis has to do with the occurrences of schwa, or rather its equivalent [ɨ], in F.F. There are three central phones [ə], [ɨ], and [ʌ]. All are central unrounded although [ɨ] is rounded as compared to [ə]. By far the most frequent is [ɨ].

25	[ʒ̥kwakɨsɔɾtdɨbɨbɨtkɨsɨs'ɔ]	<u>je crois que sorte de bebitte</u> <u>que c'est ça</u>
	1 2 3 4	
140	[rɛstetvltɨdɨbudɨm'əiml'ɔ]	<u>rester tout le temps debout</u> <u>de même-là</u>
	5 6	
195	[sʊlɨpapjelotʒ'u]	<u>sur le papier l'autre jour</u>
	7	
30	[ledɛrnj'esɨm'eɪʌ]	<u>les derniers semés là</u>
	8	
270	[pamæltɨf tʌfp'id'ɛ̃ɨmp]	<u>pas mal tough, tough puis damp</u>
	9 10	
165	[lotsɨmɛn]	<u>l'autre semaine</u>
	11	

All examples here appear in unstressed syllables except 9 and 10. This word is a borrowing from English and 10 presents one of





the few occurrences of [ʌ]. This phone is slightly retracted and raised from [ə].<sup>18</sup> Another example is 115 [ʃprǎleb'ʌəs] on prend les "bus", again a borrowing from English and again occurring with stress. Because of the free variation between 9 and 10, [ʌ] and [ɨ] are considered functionally identical but because of their English origin, the whole set of items is outside the native phonological system of F.F. and will not be dealt with further.

[ə] occurs as a diphthongal element and it is therefore possible to derive it from simple underlying vowels. In the few examples of [ə] not occurring as a diphthongal element, it is a variant of [ɨ] and can be considered a part of the [ɨ] complex.

000 [pɔ'üdɨpwidədʒür'eɪə] pas eu de pluie de durée là. This [ɨ], although phonetically different from [ə], presented by Schane (p. 25, 35), is functionally identical and can be shown to occur in essentially the same items and is derived in the same way. Final consonant plus liquid clusters are simplified to the initial element and a following support vowel is obviated. Medial [ɨ] as in [vɨn'ɔ̃] venons is generally deleted as well, and, in this example, the cluster [vn-] is formed. (More detail is given in section 3.6.).

Schane designates /ə/ as 'low', although in F.F. it is as easily derived from underlying lax |ɛ|, |a|, and tense |ɛ| in pretonic position if designated as [-high]. However, it will be necessary to supply a second rule which raises all occurrences of non-diphthongal

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<sup>18</sup>This statement is based on auditory impressionism.





[ə] to [ɪ].

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{front} \\ -\text{round} \\ -\text{high} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow [+high]$$

3.4. Devoicing. Devoicing of elements (indicated by subscript [.] ) occurs in two very distinct contexts. Vowels may become voiceless in the environment of a voiceless consonant. Both consonants and vowels may be devoiced at the beginning of an utterance which is preceded by silence. Utterance final elements may be devoiced. The number of utterance initial elements that are devoiced in any one sequence varies from one to several.<sup>19</sup> Final stressed vowels are never devoiced, so that the actual numerical occurrence of finally devoiced vowels is very restricted. Final consonant devoicing is apparently unrestricted.<sup>20</sup>

55	[sɛ̥tasɛ̥duvr'æ̥ ʒ̥]	<u>C'est assez d'ouvrage</u> "That's quite a lot of work"
70	[ʃelavʒ̥üstʲnfwanuz'ot]	<u>On les lave juste une fois</u> <u>nous autres</u> "We just wash them once"
75	[ʒp̥q̥sk̥ɔ̥namw̥ɛks'ɪt]	<u>Je pense qu'on a moins que sept</u> "I think we've got less than seven"
80	[aɛklasw̥ɪdz'ʊ̥]	<u>avec la celui du</u> "with the one (f.) of"

<sup>19</sup>No attempt has been made to determine the maximum allowable number.

<sup>20</sup>In the Montreal area there is also a devoicing phenomenon but only of /i/, /ɪ̥/, and /u/ in internal syllables in polysyllabic words. (Gendron, 1959).



- 125 [i<sub>o</sub>ε<sup>ˈ</sup>truv'paledʒezet'ɔ] Il se trouvait aller dans les  
Etats  
"He was on his way to the States"
- 130 [ʔr'ǎž'el'a tʏtœpardɛrjɛrl'ot] En rangé la, tout un par  
derrière l'autre  
"All lined up, one behind the other"
- 140 [rɛst'e tʏt<sup>-</sup>ltǎdɪbu dɪ m'əiml'ɔ] rester tout le temps debout  
de même là  
"(it's not fun) standing up the whole time just the same"
- 140 [i<sub>o</sub>foksɪs'əi kɛlk'ō] Il faut que ce soit quelqu'un  
"It has to be somebody"
- 145 [mžar'ɛtruv'e s'a] moi, j'aurais trouvé ça . . .  
"I would have found that . . ."
- 150 [vɔvɔwɛv'vʌnepɔs'ekɛvavɛt'ealetelɔdsɪkɪbatsɪsɛtʏtɪɪ . . .] vous devez avoir vu l'année passée  
quand vous avez été à l'été là de ce  
qu'ils bâtissaient tout le . . .  
"You must have seen all they were building there when you were there last summer (last year in the summer)"
- 190 [iv'əũd] Ils vendent!  
"they are selling out!"
- 210 [vɔtʏt('ɛɪtlɛs'e] (Elles) vont toutes être laissées  
"(They'll) all be left"
- 275 [lanepɔseʒnəũnpɔpirrek'ɔlt i<sub>o</sub>sɪsɪʒarɛpũ] L'année passée on a eu une pas pire  
récolte ici si on aurait pu . . .  
"Last year we had not too bad a crop here if we could have . . ."





3.5. Vowel Syncopation. Low level unstressed vowel deletion also occurs sporadically and again no attempt is made to give an exhaustive accounting of this phenomenon. The example [ndz'ot], cited above to illustrate epenthetic insertion, is also an example of vowel deletion from /nuz'otrə/. In more careful speech this word appears as [nuz'ot], so that the determining factors of vowel deletion are probably exclusively stylistic. The result of this syncopation is to produce clusters, some of which do not occur in Standard French.

The following examples illustrate syncopation.

30	[ʒrgærd'ʁ]	<u>je regardais</u> "I was looking"
75	[mwɛks'ɪt]	<u>moins que sept</u> "less than seven"
90	[mɛklekɔlkɔm'ʃys]	<u>mais quand que l'école commence . . .</u> "but when school starts . . ."
100	[ɪfokzmɑ̃]	<u>il faut casiment . . .</u> "You almost have to . . ."
150	[vɔdvʁ]	<u>vous devez</u> "you must (have)"
155	[ndzotosi] <sup>21</sup>	<u>nous autres aussi</u> "we, too"
190	[ʃkrœb'ɛ] <sup>22</sup>	<u>je crois bien</u> "I think so"

---

<sup>21</sup>[d] is epenthetic.

<sup>22</sup>No explanation is offered for [œ] unless this morpheme has a different underlying form from S.F., where the form is /krw'a/, indicating underlying |e|, which never yields /œ/.



3.6. Liquid Deletion. In Chapter 2, section 2.3., in the discussion of |R| and low back diphthongs, [ɛ̃pɔs'ɪb] impossible and [m'ɛt] mettre were cited as examples motivating a post-tonic liquid deletion rule. S.F. requires insertion of the post-tonic schwa following a final cluster but in those instances F.F. deletes the liquid.

The following examples are found:

- |     |                     |   |
|-----|---------------------|---|
| 90  | [ndzotɔ̃niv'ap'ɔ]   | /nuzotrɛɔnivapɔ /<br><u>nous autres on n'y va pas</u><br>"We aren't going"                          |
| 90  | [sɛpt'ǎbpɪɔkt'ɔb]   | /sɛpt'ǎbrɛpw'ɪɔkt'ɔbrɛ/<br><u>septembre puis octobre</u><br>"September and October"                 |
| 130 | [pɑrdɛrjɛrlotʰ]     | /pardej'ɛrl'otrɛ/<br><u>par derrière l'autre</u><br>"behind the other"                              |
| 140 | [pɛrnɔtɔpl'æ s]     | /pɛdrɛnɔtrɛpl'as/<br><u>perdre notre place</u><br>"lose our place"                                  |
| 145 | [kõr'əũt]           | /kõrǎtrɛ/<br><u>qu'on rentre</u><br>"when one goes in"  |
| 175 | [omwadɔvɔ̃mblɑ]     | /omwadɔ̃novǎbrɛla/<br><u>au mois de novembre là</u><br>"in November"                                |
| 270 | [ɛtɛpɔkapabɔdarɪβe] | /etɛpakapablɛdariv'e/<br><u>(il) était pas capable d'arriver</u><br>"(he) couldn't make a go of it" |



The words [p'ɐrt], [v'ɐrt]; /p'ɐrt/, /v'ɐrt/, perte, verte "loss", "green (f.)" do not lose post-tonic /r/, possibly because of the following /t/ or the underlying post-tonic vowel |a|. <sup>23</sup> Under these conditions there is also a change of the applicability of the deletion-lengthening rules.

3.7. Palatalization. Occlusives palatalize before high vowels. Grave occlusives become sharp and apicals either become sharp or affricate.

20	[sɛskiʒdz'i]	<u>c'est ce qu'ils ont dit</u> "that's what they said"
30	[lʊmid'it'eamɑ:k'e]	<u>l'humidité a manqué</u> "we needed moisture"
35	[ptʲiʒɐrm]	<u>petites germes</u> "little sprouts"
150	[sɛkibɔtsisʔ]	<u>c'est qu'ils bâtissaient</u> "what they were building"
255	[aetekʒbʲin'e]	<u>a été combiné</u> "was combined"
270	[t'ʌfpʲidʲɛmp]	<u>tough puis damp</u> "tough and damp"
275	[siʒarɛp'ü]	<u>si on aurait pu</u> "if we could have"
280	[pʲijɛvɫɔ]	<u>puis . . . eh . . . voilà</u> "then . . . uh . . . there"

---

<sup>23</sup>The |a| is the feminine marker adopted here from Schane (example p. 55).





This is by no means an exhaustive list nor a complete treatment of the phenomenon. No attempt has been made here to determine the conditions, if any, explaining why palatalization occurs in some instances and not in others.

Alexander Hull(1955) indicates that in at least one dialect of Canadian French (Windsor, Ontario) there is a velarization of intervocalic dental stops. There are no examples in the F.F. corpus.

3.8. Glides. Glides are derived from vowel sequences and /l + i/ as for S.F. (Schane, pp. 56-60). Both consonant and vowel deletions in F.F. produce new combinations of pre-vocalic glide conditions as in:

55	[twedömwa]		<u>tous les deux mois</u>	"every two months"
165	[jɛvnü]		<u>il est venu</u>	"he came"

3.9. Lenition of Intervocalic /v/. Intervocalic /v/ is optionally lenited to [β] or to [Ø] (null).

145	[ʒar'ɛtruv'e]	S.F. /ʒor'ɛtruv'e/	<u>j'aurais trouvé</u>	"I would have found"
240	[arɪβe]	S.F. /ariv'e/	<u>arriver</u>	"arrive"
225	[səstruβ]	S.F. /sasətru'v/	<u>ça se trouve</u>	"she is"
200	[pʊrsɔβʒ]	S.F. /pursɔ̃vʒ/	<u>(3) pour cent vont</u>	"(3) percent go"
80	[aɛk]	S.F. /avɛk/	<u>avec</u>	"with"

3.10. Aspiration. There is also sporadic aspiration of occlusive consonants but no conditions have been determined.

145	[rɛ̃ʊntʰ]		<u>rentre</u>	"comes back"
-----	-----------	--	---------------	--------------



3.11. Theoretical Implications. It is evident that two general categories of low level phonological relationship exist between S.F. and F.F. The F.F. diphthongization rules apply in the same environments as the F.F. lengthening rules and may be stylistic variants of them. They characterize what can be called modification change. There are no lower level phonetic rules in S.F. corresponding to the F.F. palatalization and laxing (and other) rules. These rules can be called innovations.<sup>24</sup> Both types may represent Postal's unspecified stylistic change.<sup>25</sup> If this is the case, similar innovations in the future could presumably extend dialect divergence so that F.F. would be less closely related to S.F. than at present. Similarly, it is possible to hypothesize that dialects F.F.1 and F.F.2 could result. In fact, the occurrence of ['out]<sup>26</sup> is clearly an extension of F.F. phenomena motivated by the simplicity criterion -- a modification change.

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<sup>24</sup>There is some indication that this dichotomy receives empirical support from studies of educated Canadian French speakers who have standardized their French. They tend to retain palatalization and laxing rules longer than diphthongization for which they substitute length (see Gendron, 1966, p. 159).

<sup>25</sup>See section 2.5. for discussion.

<sup>26</sup>See note 4.





The field of dialect relationships is relatively unexplored within generative theory. Further studies in this direction may yield a set of criteria to determine relative degrees of relationship.<sup>27</sup>

S.F. and F.F. show a single underlying representation difference; they show several differences in low level phonological rules which might be viewed as the results of stylistic innovations. This might be justification for the claim that underlying differences come about more gradually than lower level changes.

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<sup>27</sup>There is no necessary connection between such a hypothesis and genetic models of historical linguistics (cf. Anderson, forthcoming, Chapter 10). At the same time, there is no dependence on autonomous approaches to language relatedness (Swadesh, 1959b). This type of hypothesis might well be constructed within the constraints of the markedness convention (Postal, 1968; Wilson, 1966; Schane, 1968b). Such claims might parallel theories of linguistic change as gradual shift but abrupt phonemic (i.e. autonomous phonemic) change, (Martinet, 1955; Hoenigswald, 1965; Meillet, 1966).



## CHAPTER FOUR

### Conclusion

4.0. Summary of Objectives. The comparison of aspects of the vocalic system in the phonological grammars of S.F. and F.F. reveals two general types of information relevant to generative theory. First, of general theoretical importance, is the necessity for a set of features to specify four vowel heights. Demonstrated phonological processes indicate that 'high' and 'mid' adequately fill this role. Second, of interest for understanding historical and dialect relationships, is the dichotomy of rule modification and innovation at lower levels, and the underlying system difference.

4.1. General Considerations. The evidence for four distinctive vowel heights is essentially the same as that for the difference of underlying representations. F.F. requires both a low front and a low back tense vowel. Phonologically tense vowels do not undergo tonic (fronting or primary diphthongization to /w'e/ or /j'ε/) or pretonic adjustment (schwa conversion or raising of |ɔ| and |o| to /u/). The stem vowel of planer "to glide" does not undergo any of these rules and hence is tense. The stem vowel of passer "to pass" similarly does not undergo any of these processes. It does however have a lower level diphthong deriving from lengthening conditions. In any event, passer is represented by a tense underlying form.

When the vowel |ɐ| of passer diphthongizes, the glide acquisition is according to the back (rounded) vowels, and the initial





element converts to schwa, following the pattern of the low vowels. This is evidence that |ʌ| should be specified as low and back. The reflexes of tense |A| are phonetically front and the reflexes of tense |ʌ| are phonetically back. Therefore the distinction of |A| and |ʌ| as front and back is well motivated.

In modern S.F. there is only one tense low vowel, symbolized |A|, and appearing in the items which contain both F.F. |A| and F.F. |ʌ|. This is apparently the result of recent convergence of the two in S.F. The fact that this convergence has occurred requires sharpening of linguistic theory dealing with the nature of dialect divergence, especially as it relates to underlying phoneme system changes. There are at present no criteria for evaluating linguistic relationships and one of the underlying assumptions in a proposal that these can be derived is that language changes are both classifiable and universal.

Apart from the distinction of the low vowels in F.F., and the modified feature system they require, the underlying F.F. system is similar to the S.F. system. Internal evidence (diphthongization, front mid /e/ - /ɛ/ neutralization, and low vowel retraction) motivates the selection of the features 'high' and 'mid'. Kiparsky's proposal (1967b) that the universal alphabet requires revision is supported by this evidence.

4.2. Dialect Relationships. The multiplicity of low level phenomena occurring in F.F. are divided into the categories of modification and innovation. Modification refers to changes which depend on rules





applying to the same environment. F.F. low level diphthongization is a modification of the lengthening rules of the S.F. grammar. Innovations are characteristic low level rules added to the grammar of one dialect but not to another. F.F. palatalization and vowel laxing are examples.

Both modification and innovation changes could originate from stylistic rule additions by adults. Subsequent restructuring of an optimal grammar by the child-learner would incorporate such rules into the grammar.

4.3. Conclusions. Although low level phonological changes may be the result of human liking for stylistic change, it is by no means certain how such a highly abstract construct as a system of underlying representations could be affected on such seemingly whimsical grounds. A number of low level changes might eventually produce an effect on the underlying system. The F.F. dialect reveals two types of these changes and leads to a fuller understanding of the problem.



## APPENDIX

A.1. General Remarks. The appendix consists of the transcriptions made from the tape recorded data supplied by Mme. G. Guindon. Part I is the free conversation; Part II consists of the sentences which she read<sup>1</sup> and Part III is the free translation list which she translated from English into French.<sup>2</sup>

Examples included in the text of this thesis have been given a code number which corresponds to the section of the transcribed data from which they are taken. Examples from Part I have only a number, corresponding with the point (in feet) that the item occurs on the tape. These numbers, to the nearest five, appear on the left of the transcriptions. "Inf." is the informant and "Int." is the interviewer.

Part II examples are designated by the letter code "s" and a number corresponding to the sentence number in which they occur.

Part III codes consist of "f", standing for "free translation", and a number which locates the specific item in the list.

A.2. Notational System.<sup>3</sup> The following symbols are used in the transcriptions:

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<sup>1</sup>Due to technical difficulties, sentences 33-50 are missing.

<sup>2</sup>For an explanation of the interview procedure see section 1.5 above.

<sup>3</sup>See Chapter 2, notes 2 and 3 for additional information.





## 1. Diacritics

- ˜ above a vowel indicates nasalization
- ˈ before a vowel indicates that the vowel is stressed
- : following a vowel indicates that the vowel is long
- following a vowel indicates that the vowel is half-long
- ˆ indicates a slightly raised preceding vowel
- ˑ indicates a slightly lowered vowel
- ◌̥ subscript, indicates a glide element in a diphthong
- ◌̣ indicates palatalization of the preceding consonant
- ◌̤ indicates aspiration
- ◌̚ indicates an unreleased occlusive
- ◌̰ subscript, indicates devoicing
- ◌̡ subscript, indicates velar fronting<sup>of</sup> occlusives
- ◌̜ subscript, indicates vocalization

## 2. Vowels

Standard IPA for French: [i, e, ɛ, u, o, ɔ, œ, a, ə, ɛ̃, ɔ̃, œ̃, ɑ̃]

Others are:

[ø] = IPA [ɸ]

[y] = IPA [y]

[ɪ̯] similar to American English "barred i" of "just"

[ʌ] similar to "u" of English "hut"

[ɪ̥] = phonetically lax [i]

[ʊ̥] = phonetically lax [u]

[ʊ̥] = phonetically lax [u]



[ɤ] = phonetically lax [ɛ]

[æ] similar to "a" of English "hat"

[ɑ] similar to IPA [ɑ] but tense and rounded

### 3. Consonants

Standard IPA [p, t, k, b, d, g, f, s, v, z, m, n, ɲ, l, h, x, β, φ]

Others are:

ʃ as in chapeau

r alveolar flap similar to Spanish r in pero.

ʒ as in jour

j as in yacht

w as in oui

ʔ glottal stop

ñ palatalized nasal

### 4. Punctuation

Standard punctuation is used. Words spoken in uninterrupted sequence are not separated in the transcription.

5. A copy of the tape from which these transcriptions are made is in the University of Alberta Language Laboratory Tape Library (room 15 Arts Building).

6. Certain of the transcription devices (e.g. voiceless segments) depend upon an understanding of the dialect and do not necessarily represent purely phonetic facts.



PART I

000 Int.: Est-ce que vos récoltes sont bonnes cette année?

Inf.: ob'ě b'ě bok'u

Oh bien bien beaucoup.

Int.: Tardé?

Inf.: sa a d+ b+ swě d+ pw'i j'ě ? eilja pui'ε+...

Ça a de besoin de pluie, hein? Et il y a pluie

inapo'ü pir'est k+žüst ě p'æ ě ?  
et.... n'a pas eu, puis il reste que juste un

a pō'üd+pwidədz'ür'ela.  
peu, hein? A pas eu de pluie de duré là.

005 Int.: Vous avez de la grêle?

Inf.: la gr'əi?

La grêle?

Int.: La grêle.

Inf.: ŝnapo'ü b. ŝna'ü æ p+tsj p'æ

On n'a pas eu là. On a eu un petit peu petit

p+tsiber'ě/l+lädz'i mepəgrop'o apa'pʊfε  
bérain le lundi mais pas gros pas, a pas pour

dom'æž. kãt ŝnerãtredãstar ŝdismãisi  
faire dommage. Quand on est rentré dans cet

onapoü ....

010 arondissement ici on en a pas eu....

dernjerm'ã nadžaü. d+stane  
Dernièrement on en a déjà eu. De cette année

ŝnnapaz'üãkɔɯ. ŝpæ bẽnavwejr  
on en a pas eu encore. On peut bien en avoir





pæregzãmp.  
par exemple.

Int.: On m'a dit qu'au nord de Falher on a eu de la  
grêle la semaine passée. Je ne sais pas où.

Inf.: ɔu? (Oh?)

Int.: J'oublie qui m'a dit ça.

Inf.: sɛd... sɛ:dãli bud+žã kot'le lɔ'ẽ?

C'est... c'est dans le bout de Jean Côté là,

015

ɛ paãtãdzũ parl'e mɛ... sɛ pa  
hein? Ai pas entendu parler, mais... c'est pas

sɛ pa grãš'ouz'ɛ?  
grande chose, hein?

Int.: Quelqu'un m'a dit qu'il y a quelque chose qui  
mange le 'rape'.

Inf.: ã:w'ẽ. dɛ+bɪb'ɪtã.

Ah oui. Des bebittes, hein.

Int.: Des quoi?

Inf.: de bɪb'ɪt. æns'ort'd+bɪb'ɪt'ã.

Des bebittes. Une sorte de bebitte, hein.

sɛsk'iʒdz'i kilɪ "rape" etɛ..

020

C'est ce qu'ils ont dit que le rape était... se

sɪfɛzɛmãgan'e. šɛ+pɔ.

faisait maganer. Je (ne) sais pas. Il est une

jɛskũns'ort'd+bɪb'ɪtkimãžsɔškræb'ẽ

sorte de bebitte qui mange ça je crois bien. Je

šɛ pa kɛskɪsɛkɪs'ɛ.

m'ɛ?

sais pas qu'est que c'est que c'est, mais....



ndzotõnop'õ'.... õnavep'õst+m'õ  
 Nous autres on en a pas ... On en avait pas semé

setan'e õnnas+m'õdzü"rape" me'da....  
 cette année, on en a semé du rape, mais ( ) ....

dezotzanenunavep'a sfɛbẽlõtã  
 Des autres années nous n'avait pas; ça fait bien

025 kõnavepõst+m'õ. lailjabẽkidzis'õ  
 longtemps qu'on n'avait pas semé. Là il y a

žɛɔtãdz'üsaoradzi'õ  
 bien qui disent ça. J'ai entendu ça au radio,

kijavẽõns'ortd+ zijkwakisortd+bitk+ses'õ.  
 qu'il y avait une sorte de .... Je crois que

sorte de bebitte que c'est ça.

Int.: J'ai remarqué que l'orge près d'ici est assez bon.

Inf.:

wɛ+ jadɛbõmors'õ. de+mors'odepr+mj'eisõpop'ir,  
 Oui, il y a des bons morceaux. Des morceaux des

mɛsemors'odɛrnj'eisõposi b'õ.  
 premiers, ils sont pas pire, mais ces morceaux des

030 õdzisla...  
 derniers ils sont pas si bons. On dit l'...

l'ũmid'it'eamã:k'e lãdɛrnjɛ. spaso'ẽ?  
 l'humidité a manqué l'an dernier. C'est pas ça,

le+dɛrnj'e st+m'e lajɛpamæ...jɛbẽ....  
 eh? Les derniers semés là il est pas mal, il

inok'iɛpolv'e sœlm'ẽ.  
 est bien.... Il y en a qui est pas levé seule-

jɛrɛst'el'apærski... žɛ...  
 ment. Il est resté là parce que... j'ai . . .





mwa žrgærd'elod'ě... isiōnadl'oržladk'štl'a.  
moi je regarda là dans... ici on a de l'orge là

jade bujepl'alv'e'l'a.  
de contre là. Il y a des bouts il est pas levé

035 šledter'e ŋuvw'ejr. jadept'ižerm  
là. Je l'ai déterré pour voir. Il y a des petits

dpti'žerm d+majm. sofrap'orj'ě.  
germes, des petits germes de mêmes. Ça fera pas

rien.

Int.: Non, ça ne fait rien.

Inf.: iŋpɔ. spɔasɛ ævǎsej'ě?  
Je ne sais pas. C'est pas assez avancé, eh?

Int.: Et le blé, il est bien tardé aussi.

040 Inf.: le+mors'o d+ sœkism'edban'æær  
Les morceaux de ceux qui semé de bonne heure il

jepl'ub'o. saparɔos'i  
est plus beau. Ça paraît aussi. C'est nous

senuotkiawɛetevir'ej'ærll'o t'upart'lula...  
autres qui avait été viré hier là tout partout

045 šustav'a pos'e bẽdešẽla  
là... Juste avait passé bien des champs là

(Noise obscures details). turtlešẽ...  
(quand on est allé à Grande Prairie.) Tout les

le.š'ẽdepr+mj'le s+m'le sœkar'ek.  
champs... les champs de premiers semés sont



sele+de'rnje... siŋnapad+pwi:  
corrects. C'est les derniers.... Si on n'a pas

lo safrapagrãşouz. safeski'o  
de pluie là ça fera pas grand-chose. Ça fait ce

samur'i ōdzir'aksamur'i fors'e  
qui a ... ça mûrit, on dira que ça mûrit forcé

lotse:. ōepakap'abdi... desed'ejẽ?  
là tu sais. On est pas capable de ... des sédé

050 kēntnuzoj'ō pad+pwi ōnapo  
eh? Quand nous ayons pas de pluie, on a pas,

setu.  
c'est tout.

Int.: Vous avez des abeilles?

Inf.: ?nō?. ōnapadab'ejnuz'ot.

Non. On n'a pas d'abeilles, nous autres.

(Break in recording due to increase in background noise.)

njapabok'udẽlɪpei trw'o  
Il y en a pas beaucoup dans le pays, trois.

trw'o kinavala isidẽlãtudẽfæl'əir  
Trois qui en avait là ici dans l'entour dans

055 sef'ẽsɪseparat'æer  
Falher. C'est fine ce séparateur, vous avez pas

yuzavɛp'o bɪsw'ẽ de'delav'e sɔys. ẽŋk....  
besoin de les, (de les) laver ceux. Rien que....

žel'æv žel'ævsæm'ẽkatw'edömw'a.  
Je les lave... je les lave seulement qu'a tous



sikesk'ie f'ẽ pæregz'õũmp

les deux mois. Ce qu'est qui est fine par

ẽsdikyt'ũm õseparat'œr ifolav'es'õ

exemple, est de coutume un séparateur, il faut

sworemat'ẽ sɛtasɛduvr'æ.ž.

laver ça soir et matin, c'est assez d'ouvrage.

sũyislavtvrtomat'ik?

õãwãjlo...

Ceux-ci se lavent tout automatique. On envoie

l'o'l'õ

apreso

ẽdetẽž'ẽ avegdlof'j'ed,

060

l'eau... l'eau-là, après ça, un détergent avec

ãpres'õdl'osãkatrv'ã.

de l'eau tiède, après ça de l'eau cent quatre-

ãpresolaõlfẽ (sẽše)

vingts. Après ça là on le fait sécher, sèche

sẽšotomat'ik'. sɛkazim'ẽ kom'ẽ;

l'a

automatique. C'est casiment comme un... là...

kɛskilævlavɛs'ẽll'õwõšd'ĩšl'a?

qu'est ce qui lave la vaisselle là wash-dish-là...

Int.: Dishwasher?

Inf.: sãsẽšt'vrtomat'iksa?

sãsẽš'õlap'ied'ã

065

Ça sèche tout automatique ça? Ça c'est chaud là

lašal'œr ?fasẽš'el+...

puis est dans la chaleur, fait sécher le... tout

t'v't le d'isk. ?fatvrtseš'es'al'õ....

les disks. Fait tout sécher....

070 Int. Les milking machines, est-ce qu'il faut les laver  
tous les jours?





Ńelavžyst Ńnfwanuz'ot.

Inf.: On les lave juste une fois nous autres. On a

Ńnasælmăk+s'et... Ńnasεv'æš.

seulement que sept... on a sept vaches. On (en)

Ńnapapl'ŭs. Ńna'döys laki... kōvaavweirdă  
a pas plus. On a deux là qui... qu'on va avoir

l+mwada'u lamel' Ńnnasæmăk+s'it.

dans le mois d'août là mais là on en a seulement

žpăsk Ńnamwěks'it.

075 que sept. Je pense qu'on en a moins que sept.

Ńnarjěk'sis. sisšpās Ńnarjěk-

On en a rien que six. Six je pense on en n'a

wε. Ńnawit.

Ńnavel'a

rien que... oui. On en a huit. On avait la....

Ńnas'isanuz'ot Ńnavelaswidzŭvwazě

On a six à nous autres, on avait la celui du

kětiaotespromne.

080 voisin quand il a été se promener. Seulement que

sælmăk+s'isěk Ńts'irělsj'ě? ěl'ŭsj'ě?

six hein, qu'on tire hein Lucien? Eh, Lucien?

Lucien répond:

waj.

Oui.

sεs'ist. Ńnavesetaeklaswidz'ŭ

Inf.: C'est six. On en avait sept avec la celui du...

dz'ŭvwaz'ě. Ńvanavw'εirdæfr'εj's'lo.

du voisin. On va en avoir deux fraîches là.



avvuetēalealeksp'o?

085

Avez-vous été allé à l'Expo?

Int.: Non, il se peut que j'aille au mois d'octobre.

Inf.:

ndzot ɔ̃niv'a p'o.

et'ẽlevæk'əũs

Nous autres on y va pas. Etant les vacances, ils

idz'iz kiɣe

b'ok'ud+m'õũndlo.

aũe!

090

disent qu'il y a beaucoup de monde là. Aie! Ils

idz'iz žwi'jet pi'a'u'lo.

sava'eit mwẽp'i'r

disent juillet puis août là. Ça va être moins

loomw'ad+sept'ã bpiɔkt'ob.

pire là au mois de septembre puis octobre. Mais

meklekolkom'əũslo'ivaw'əɹ

lamwæt'j'e

quand l'école commence là il va avoir la moitié

mwẽdm'õũnd.

moins de monde.

095

Int.: Est-ce que vous y allez? C'est trop loin en tout cas.

Inf.:

?h'ε? etrodm'õũnd trofaɛ'ik'ẽh.

Est trop de monde, trop fatiguant.

Int.: Il faut conduire la voiture pendant quatre ou cinq jours.

Inf.:

je fæt'ig'ẽ.

pi apres'o

iar'ivlab'lo.

100

Il est fatiguant puis après ça il arrive là-bas

l'o pi ... (bẽdeplæ s)

là puis (bien des places).

Inaudible comment by interviewer)... C'est grande chose.





Inf.:

ʷɛ piap'ɛs'ɔ' kɛ̃vzɛtlab'ɔ ʔfokzm'ǎdz...  
 Oui puis après ça, quand vous êtes là-bas il faut

kǎvzavɛpapɛrs'ɔnla  
 casiment (dz).... Quand vous avez personne là,

105

ʔf'ovufɛtmn'ɛpært'usɛ... saprǎ  
 il faut vous faite mener partout ce... ça prend

dlarž'ǎs'a e' sakutš'ǎjr af'ors  
 de l'argent ça, et ça coûte chère à force

(daa) ünplæsǎtæks'i (mɛ)ʔnotpl'æs  
 (d'aller ǎ) une place en taxi, puis une autre

ǎtæks'ip'i.... ʔsɛs'ɔ  
 place en taxi puis.... C'est ça quand on a

110

kɛ̃tɔ̃n'a notšayanuz'ot. kǎtɔ̃div'ɔ  
 notre char ǎ nous autres. Quand on y va, eh

ɛb'ɛ̃ ɔ̃pæɛl'ɛdjuskɔ̃væpl'ʊs.  
 bien, on peut aller ou est-qu'on veut plus.

mesɛk'ɛ̃tɔ̃napla (na) no šaranuzot'ɔ  
 Mais c'est quand on n'a pas (na) nos char à nous

kɔ̃væpærs'ʊlitr'ɛ̃la.  
 autres là qu'on va par sur le train là. On

ʔnærivlabopjɔ̃ardjɛ̃h (p'ʊsortir) "Notcleur"  
 arrive là-bas puis on a rien (pour sortir).

sɛsɔ̃jaɛt'ɛ̃ljadæz'ǎnuz'ot.  
 C'est ça on y a été, il y a deux ans nous autres.

s'ʊlitr'ɛ̃. vzaverjɛ̃. žetɛavɛkmaf'igpi....  
 Sur le train. Vous avez rien. J'étais avec



ma fille puis.... Ńŋaverdjẽ pʊsɔrtirlabɔapɾla  
On avait rien pour sortir là-

115 Ńnetapje. swajövwaɟ'æž  
bas après là. On est à pied. Soit on voyage

lotob'üsɬa Ńprãle b'ʌs (ũẽũ)  
l'autobus là, on prend les bus, ou bien donc se

sprɔmn'eãt'æks'i.  
promener en taxi.

120 Int.: J'étais a Montréal l'été passé et il y avait  
autant de monde-là....

Inf.: ɔk'jãna. sɛtɛfr'ẽkomij'adm'õundl'a.  
Ah, qu'il y en a. C'est affrayant comme il y a

ɔb'ẽ pĩsɛt'ũngrosvɪl  
de monde là. Ah bien, puis c'est une grosse

125 pijɔla jaẽnosaaɬ'ɛɪr  
ville, puis il y a là, il y a en a ça a de l'air

laaseaɬ:kspɔɬɔ. ẽ mɔkuzẽ  
là assez à l'Expo là. Ah! mon cousin il a été

ijaeteõptsipæla kẽtijaetelabɔamõreal  
un petit peu là quand il a été là-bas à Montréal,

ĩsɛt'ruvɾaledẽezet'ɔp'iaete  
il se trouvait aller dans les Etats puis a été,

ysaveverkeb'ekl'a. epijadz'iifowatãnt  
vous savez vers Québec là. Et puis il a dit il

t'ur. 'ãr'ãž'elatyɬɔẽ

130 faut attendre notre tour. En rangé là tout un



parderjer'lout<sup>k</sup> pʊræleopavij'õ.  
par derrière l'autre pour aller aux pavillons.

ʃækœɛ... kɔvœvwerõpavij'ʒ  
Chacun est... qu'on veut voir un pavillon. Ça

sadvj'ẽfat'ig'ẽs'ɔ. stnir a:: dɪbupãd'ã de  
devient fatiguant ça. Se tenir debout pendant

dezærdatẽa at'æ'dlo.  
des... des heures de temps à attendre là. C'est

135 sɛpam'æl'l'õ.  
pas mal long. (i.e. C'est longtemps.)

Int.: J'ai parlé avec un type qui a dit qu'il attendait  
une heure et demi pour entrer.

Inf.: sɪkɪsɛkɪmõkʊzẽijadzɪ.  
Ce que c'est que mon cousin il a dit. (Incompre-

spodr'oul restetv-t'!tãdɪbudi  
hensible) C'est pas drôle rester tout le temps

140 m'əɪm'l'ɔ öii! stultãdẽlm'ɛɪmpl'æs  
debout de même là, euie! (Ils) Sont tout le temps

pisãp'əu pernotpl'æs.  
dans la même place, puis s'en part, perd notre

ɛtɪf'earest'elo. kelk'õ  
place. (Il) est tough à rester là. Quelqu'un,

ɪfokstɪsəɪkelk'õlak'ɪapam'æloʒ'əũmbnirdj'ẽtsezaf'əɪrlɔ  
il faut que ce soit quelqu'un-là qui a pas mal

pærskɪ  
aux jambes ni rien de ces affaires-là parce que,





(?) ɛtãdɪb'u koms'a m'ɛmplæslo.                      ɤza ...  
 en étant debout comme ça même place là. Vous

145

avãse ǣptsɪp'œa šak fwakõr'ǎut'  
 avancez un petit peu à chaque fois qu'on rentre

pãdãṽnœredm'i.                      mžar'etruv'es'a  
 pendant une heure et demie. Moi, j'aurais

trɔlõ.                      žpãsp'ožiar'et'e.  
 trouvé ça trop long. Je pense pas j'y aurais

150

mwa žmãredone                      ž+pãsl'a  
 été. Moi, je m'aurais donné, je pense là je

žpã                      žiarepɔete.                      pæsž...  
 pense...j'y aurais pas été. Parce que je... on

õnav'üla:vla.                      savafeĩrdœzãkõnaetelabo  
 a vu là voilà. Ça va faire deux ans qu'on a été

õlav'üs+kɪsek'i bɔtsisɐ.  
 là-bas, on l'a vu ce que c'est qu'ils bâtissaient.

ɤdrɔawɛv'ṽanɛpɔs'ekẽvavɛt'e aletelo  
 Vous devez avoir vu année passée quand vous avez

ɔsɪskɪbatsɪsɐtɪtɪ+::  
 été à l'été là de ce qu'ils bâtissaient tout le

kɪæɾãžasa pvrle+pavij'õla.  
 .... qu'ils arrangeaient ça pour les pavillons-

155

dveawɛv'üs a mõreal?  
 là. Devez avoir vu ça à Montréal?

Int.: Oui, nos avons vu les pavillons mais ils n'étaient  
 pas encore bâtis.



Inf.: nĩ if+z'εž'ũstd+kõmãs'e latvtsa.  
Non, ils faisaient juste de commencer là tout ça.

ndzot osikẽtõjaetedãlot'on.  
Nous autres aussi quand on y a été dans l'automne,

jeteatutapreaarãžeso. no  
ils étaient à tout à prêts à arranger ça. Nos

k'vz'innzomõtresõ õdzidzjusk  
cousines nous ont montré ça, ont dit d'ou ce que

sava'aitlekspõ.  
ça va être l'expo.

160 Int.: On n'a rien vu....

Inf.: nĩ, põ... (interjection by interviewer)  
Non, pas... (des pavillons commencés. Ce n'était

õnãveũnidekẽm'ẽim.  
rien.) On avait une idée quand même.

Int.: On avait aussi une idée de la grandeur.

Inf.: ?mm?m. inõfedladepl'õũspvrs'a.

165 Ils en ont fait de la dépense pour ça. C'est ce

sesk+mõmariidzize... lp'ej... lkũre  
que mon mari ils disait. Le père... le curé

pĩnẽu jenvũis'ilots+m'en  
Pinard, il est venu ici l'autre semaine, la

170 !smẽnpõse. fek mõmari idz'i  
semaine passée. Fait que mon mari il dit, "Qu'est

kẽsk+sekivõf'ẽĩravekse pavij'õl'a?  
ce que c'est qu'ils vont faire avec ces pavillons





jānakivõles'el'o  
lâ?" Il y en a qu'ils vont laisser là, mais

mek̥skivõf'ej̥raveks'a? t̥vts̥t̥ærž̥.  
qu'est-ce qu'ils vont faire avec ça? Tout cet  
argent.

(Unintelligible comment by interviewer).

Inf.: ndzotsep̥pijõ ðdzik̥?.

175 Nous autres sait pas puis ils ont, ils ont dit

mek̥la... lek̥sp̥os̥əj̥f̥ærmela  
que.... Mais que là... l'expo soit fermé là, à

alot'ɔnomwad̥nov̥ə̃mb̥la savaf'ej̥r̥  
l'automne au mois de novembre là, ça va faire

bok'ud̥m'õ̃nds̥əzuvr'æž̥saadl'ə̃r̥.  
beaucoup de monde sans ouvrage ça a de l'air.

s̥esad̥sk̥'iðdzil̥ot̥d̥žur̥orad̥zi'o.  
C'est ça de ce qu'ils ont dit l'autre jour au

180 k̥ivõf̥ej̥ekt̥v̥t̥d̥sm'õ̃nd̥la. S...  
radio. Qu'ils vont faire tout ce monde là. Ça

saaf̥ed̥l̥uvr'æž̥lap̥ur̥l̥im'õ̃nd̥(la)  
a fait de l'ouvrage là pour le monde, tout qu'est-

t̥v̥t̥'k̥eskiõ̃b̥ots̥ilo. b̥ēds̥im'õ̃nd̥la vastruv̥e  
ce qu'ils ont bâtit là. Bien de ce monde là va

s̥əzuvr'æž̥. ski̥n'adz̥ü̃m'õ̃nd̥.  
se trouver sans ouvrage. Ce qu'il y en a du

185 b̥ēdem'õ̃nd̥de... dek̥āp̥'aŋ  
monde. Bien des mondes des... des campagnes ça



sa sãvotvtdẽevll. il'auštvt pisãvõdẽev'Il.  
s'en va tout dans les villes. Ils lâchent tout

puis s'en vont dans les villes. Comment sait

komãsek'jãn'o. žvwajes'cij'air lajavãdeter'ẽ la  
qu'il y en a. Je voyais ça hier là il y avait

dekridẽlvitr'in

des terrains là des cris dans la vitrine à Grande

agrãdpre.rilo dzũm'õũndk'iv'ãũnd letrwakod+  
Prairie là, du monde qui vendent. Les trois

sesiõ. ivãũd! ivãũdtutlœ(r)!!!  
quarts de section. Ils vendent! Ils vendent

190

plüzjææãnade d'tm'i.  
tout leur.... Plusieurs, il y en a des demis.

iv'ãũndlöter'ẽ?. savsãnæle  
Ils vendent leur terrains. Ça va s'en aller, je

škræb'ẽ. jã a plvsj'ææ ež+lizesasvli  
crois bien. Il y en a plusieurs, et je lisais

papjelotžu duijõdz'it'wa  
ça sur le papier l'autre jour d'ou ils ont dit

195

pvt sãlade: fermjelo "farmers là"  
trois pour cent là des fermiers là, farmers là,

ivõsãnæledẽe gr'ãũd gr'ãũdv'Il.  
ils vont s'en aller dans les grandes, grandes

degrãdvIlkommõreæ:l  
villes. Des grandes villes, comme Montréal,



tɔrɔ̃tʰo tʰʊtsa tʰʊtlɛgrãdv'ɪl.

Toronto, tout ça, toutes les grandes villes. Puis

200

pɪtwazot pʊrsãβõsãnæl'edẽeplʊ pt'ɪt'v'ɪlɤsave  
trois autres pour cent vont s'en aller dans les

fɔk'jẽrɛtrapagro.

plus petites villes, vous savez. Fait qu'il en

savaferjẽkatpʊrs'ã.

restera pas gros. Ça va faire rien que quatre

fɛktʊlmõndsãv'ɔ.

pour cent. Fait que tout le monde s'en va. Ils

205

imdʒizpʊrkwasafɛ+kɪsãvõkomsa.

me disent pourquoi ça fait qu'ils s'en vont comme

sepurs'ak+savavn'ɪræt'ẽl'ɔ

ça. C'est pour ça qu'il va venir un temps là, que

k+savavirɛakɛkʂozpæskɪ?d'ẽevill'a

ça va virer à quelque chose, parce que dans les

ɪpʊrõpɔž'æmɛdnɛduvr'æžat'ut'ɔsɪmõndla.

villes là ils pourront jamais donner d'ouvrage à

jãnakɪarõpɔduvr'æž.

tout de ce monde là. Il y en a qui auront pas

ɪpʊr'õž'ãm'ɛ

t'v't'letɛɣr

d'ouvrage. Ils pourront jamais, toutes les terres

võtʊt'ɛɪtlɛs'e.

võtʊtsãnæledẽevɪl

210

vont toutes être laissées. Vont tout s'en aller

pʌrsɪsõpʊkapabdv'ɪvsʊtɛɣr.

dans les villes, parce qu'ils sont plus capable





de vivre sur les terres.

Int.: C'est un problème ça.

Inf.: sɛtẽ probl'ejm sɛrtẽ.  
C'est un problème, certain.

215 Int.: J'ai fait le tour hier.... et j'ai remarqué qu'il  
y avait beaucoup de fermes abandonnées.

Inf.: mwe?! mɔfr'ejr dretl'o la ije pært'i ãvɪl dɛdmont'on.  
Oui! Mon frère droit-là, là il est parti en ville

d'Edmonton.

Int.: Oui?

Inf.: haw'e. iɛtɛpɪŋ kapabdarɪβ'e.  
Ah, oui. Il était plus capable d'arriver. Il

220 st'ã ɔ:e'ãv'ɪl. p'iš kom'ã sk'jãn'o  
s'est en aller en ville. Psh! Comment ce qu'il

njesœmã kdets'o.

y en a. Il n'y a seulement que ça. Tout partout

t'upart'udãlb'ut̃dmæ'n'iglo on'æulo janãplʊz'jæær  
dans le bout de Manning là au nord là, il y en a

sa adl'ɛ? kɪp'at.

plusieurs ça de l'air qui partent. Mon mari a

mɔmariaete šerše öňsar'üakos'elo

été chercher une charrue à casser là pas mal loin

pam'æl lw'ẽladãln'æu. jaetelapɫæs'l'a? pɪ  
là dans le nord. Il a été là place là, puis....



225

l+m'õũngsõ part'ɪ.      pɪ jãnakijã õ aštē detɛ'r'ẽ.  
Le monde sont partis. Puis, il y en a qui en ont

ũnf'æmkia aštē detɛ'r'ẽ la....  
acheté des terrains. Une femme qui a acheté de

pjæzotkiõvãd'ũ detɛ'r'ẽ  
terrain là.... Puis, eux autres qui ont vendu de

sastruβlas'æra amadæm...  
terrains ça se trouve la soeur à Madame... pas

pɔlwẽdisi lamadæmte'rijẽ      epia ma  
loin d'ici, la Madame Therrien, et puis elle m'a

230

ãdzadzisisapæuspurt::watkinz šeb'ẽ  
... elle nous a dit si ça passe pour... Watkins,

kšozdm'əim      ɛpianvadzi  
je sais bien, quelque chose de même, et puis elle

k'ɛ la fæmnjõ aštē la      lɪ  
nous a dit que la femme ont acheté la... le

ter'ẽ meirestãvilž pæũs  
terrain, mais ils restent en ville je pense, puis

pjadzikiž æm'ẽ...      adziadež'arestesünt'əir.  
elle a dit que jamais... elle a dit a déjà resté

235

adzižnetro æraš'e sünte'ir.  
sur une terre. Elle dit j'en ai trop arraché sur

adziãnatroüdlamiz'əir.  
une terre. Elle a dit en a trop eu de la misère.

adzižrturn pürestesüetə'ir.  
Elle a dit je retourne plus, est resté sur une





sekor'ekpurlašt'e koms'o.  
terre. C'est correct pour l'acheter comme ça.

j5ašte sap'iivõferkültivè  
Ils ont acheté ça puis ils vont faire cultiver,

u'ivõ kültivæzotm'eim. ž|sep'o.  
ou ils vont cultiver eux-mêmes. Je le

240 epiadzikaε... "you have too too much  
sais pas. Et puis elle dit que you have too...

hard... etεp'okapabdaribe!  
too much hard... Etait pas capable d'arriver!

kad'ipirēdišetetro  
(Fait) qu'elle dit puis a dit on était trop....

Int.: Tout coûte si chère, les machines...

Inf.: seert'ẽso.  
C'est certain ça.

245 Int.: .... le mauvais temps, sans pluie, avec la grêle.

Inf.: la seštresapardets'o. epwišafe  
La sécheresse à part de ça. Et puis ça fait

plüplüşjærzæn'e ndzotkõmõuk'isi.  
plusieurs années nous autres qu'on manque ici.

250 safeplüzj'ærzæn'e lan'e pošeõnädularek'olt  
Ça fait plusieurs années, l'année passée on a eu

mεžvudzik'+larekolt'et'p'taux.  
de la récolte mais je vous dit que la récolte

p'isetævair. p'iavegeb....  
était tard. Puis c'était vert. Puis avait...



255

bok'udgr'ẽ k'iaetekõb'in'e p'iošof'e.  
 beaucoup de grain qui a été combiné puis a

ha'w'i jãak'iošof'edεεgr'ɛnr'i  
 chauffé. Ah oui, il y en a qui a chauffé dans

epwijãnadotk'iõteteobiže tṽt  
 les 'graineries,' et puis il y en a d'autres qui

laferseše avεkle. "dryers"  
 ont été obligé tout la faire sécher avec les

õakõmbin'edgrẽ k'omẽ...  
 dryers. On a combiné de grain comme.... on

260

õnakõmbin'edzũlẽndzot. otṽtũlũlferseše.  
 a combiné du lin nous autres. A tout fallu le

t'ṽt. fεki....  
 faire sécher. Tout. Fait que....

Int.: Est-ce qu'il a fallu en laisser dans les champs,  
 et le combiner le printemps?

Inf.: nõ õla... nõndzotõlatũtkõmb'ine.  
 Non, on la... non, nous autres on l'a tout com-

õetpšãsæ. tṽtfinipærskĩ  
 biné. On était chanceux. Tout fini parce que

sεkõnavεašt'eũnot-kombin. sεtašte  
 c'est qu'on a acheté une autre combine. S'est

265

dækom?... õnadækomb'in  
 acheté deux comb... on a deux combines, ça sert

saserarjẽsœlmẽkükomb'in. õpæpõariße.  
 à rien seulement qu'une combine. On peut pas



pʏr̥ar̥iβ̥e      p̥iʃod̥es̥eʃ̥w̥er  
arriver. Pour arriver, puis il faut des

ɔaf̥et̥s̥eʃ̥enot̥l̥'æ̃.  
séchoires. On a fait sécher notre lin. Le

270

l̥+r̥est̥ãdn̥ot̥gr̥'ẽjet̥et̥vt̥pam̥æl̥t̥+f̥  
restant de notre grain il était tout pas mal

t̥'nf̥p̥id̥'æ̃mp̥.      ʃ̥nav̥'p̥d̥'übl̥e d̥'æ̃mp̥.  
tough, tough puis damp. On avait du blé damp.

...st̥i·gr̥ẽl̥o l̥'akt̥ ʃ̥p̥o...  
(...) grain là là que on pas... A chaque année

aʃ̥æk̥æn̥e ʃ̥nak̥ek̥s̥'oz      ü̃n̥æn̥'es̥et̥v̥af̥'air̥  
on a quelque chose, une année c'est une affaire,

ü̃not̥æn̥'es̥et̥v̥n̥'ot̥af̥'air̥  
une autre année c'est une autre affaire, tou-

275

t̥uxurd̥i kw̥a.      f̥ek̥ʒ̥ud̥zid̥p̥wid̥ziz̥'ãl̥'o  
jours de quoi. Fait que je vous dit depuis dix

s̥f̥p̥pl̥üz̥j̥ær̥z̥æn̥ek̥ʃ̥nap̥ɔfr̥æp̥'e deb̥ont̥  
ans là, ça fait plusieurs années qu'on a pas

rek̥'olt̥'.      lan̥ep̥os̥e ʃ̥nãün̥p̥o  
frappé de bonnes récoltes. L'année passée on a

p̥ir̥rek̥'olt̥is̥i̥s̥i̥ʃ̥n̥ar̥e p̥'ü la bat̥ã bon̥k̥õdis̥j̥'õ.  
eu une pas pire récolte ici si on aurait pu la

280

p̥i̥j̥εvl̥'o  
battre en bonne condition. Puis... eh... voilà

ʒ̥εp̥o      s̥et̥r̥oiz̥ã us̥'ε  
sais pas si c'est trois ans ou c'est... qu'on





kõar'p'püã batrãbo                      ã bonkõdísj'õ mε  
aurait pu en battre en bo.... en bonne condition,

vla              kzmã üdzrz'endæn'edets'õ  
mais voilà .. casiment une dizaine d'années de

mõfr'air... l+l+frēird+mõmar'i  
ça. Mon frère... le frère de mon mari il s'est

istãæleã k'ouzdets'õ.      slwiãvil  
en allé en cause de ça. Celui en ville s'est

285

stãæleã kozk+sek+ijapõv larek'olt  
en alleé en cause que c'est qu'il a pas eu la

eõnaüüngrosn'eižladãloton.  
récolte, et on a eu une grosse neige là dans

õn papübatr rdj'ẽ.  
l'automne. On a pas pu battre rien. Ça a pas

saapapvseše      fεki      s'pursatvt-lmõnd sãv'õ?  
pu sécher... fait que... pour ça tout le monde

290

s'en vont.



## PART II

1. Elle a fermé le tiroir.

ɛla fɛrm'e lət'irwar.

2. Il l'avait fait volontier.

ɪl lavɛ fɛ volõt'ij'e.

3. Ayez pitié des pauvres.

ɛj'e pit'ij'e dɛ po:v.

4. Ma mère a des cheveux gris.

ma mɔr a dɛ š+vægr'i.

5. On écoutait la radio à midi quand Guy a quitté sa place.

õnek'utɛlaradzi'oamidz'i kã+gi ak'ite sapl'æs

6. Ont-ils peinturé l'église en avril?

õtsɪlpêtsÿreleglizãnavr'ɪl?

7. Pour les punir de leurs crimes les sauvages ont vaincu les soldats.

p'ur le p'ÿnir d+ lœr krim le savaž õ vëk'ü  
le sold'ot.

8. Lucie a abîmé son livre.

lusi a abim'e sõlivv.

9. La bonne bière n'est faite que d'eau pure.

la bon b'jær nɛ fɛ+t̄ k+ dɔ p'ÿr,

10. Les ivrognes avaient trop bu, puis ils se sont tués.

lɛzzivronjavetrob'ü pwiil st sõtsÿ'e.

11. Les poules pondent plus d'oeufs en été.

lɛ+p'vɪ põdplÿ dæf ãnɛtɛ

12. Tu aurais bien pu prendre l'autre avenue.

tsÿ o'rɛ+ bẽ p'ÿprã lo'tɪ av+n'ü





13. Cette route-là mène au lac.

s'et+ rvtl'a menol'æk.

14. Ont-ils du beurre et du bon pain?

õtsildzũ b'æer e dzũbõp'ě?

15. Il y a une colonie Russe vingt et un miles à l'ouest.

ilja ũkolon'i rrũs vête õ mill alhu'ess.

16. En hiver il ne pleut que très rarement.

ã:niv'ẽr'iln+ pl'œk+tr'ẽ ro:m'ě.

17. Ma soeur prend un bon bain chaud.

mãs'œ'r pr'ã õ b'õ b'ě š'o.

18. Nous avons rencontré un prêtre dans la banque.

nu'zavõ rãkõ:tre õ pr'ait dã la bã.

19. Il lit mes livres; je lis les siens.

Il'i mel'ivvrit z+l'i lesj'ě.

20. Le problème était très simple.

l+ prob'ẽmet'ẽ t're sẽip.

21. Je suis venu il y a vingt jours.

ž+ swi ventũ ilj'a vẽ ž'uær.

22. Le maire n'a pas peur des vaches.

l+ mair na pa pæer de væš.

23. Le géant apporte son grand mouchoir.

l+žeẽ apõrt sã grã mušwair.

24. Les chats mangent les rats et les souris.

le š'o mãž ler'o? e le sur'i

25. Ecoutez la chanson douce.

ek'vt la šãs'õ dũs.



26. Les gars marchaient, les mains dans les poches.

le g'ò mæ.š'ɛ le m'ẽ dǎ le p'òš.

27. On ne voit jamais d'éléphants.

õn+vwazam'ɛ de le f'ẽ.

28. A-t-il vu le camion lourd?

otsil v'ũ+ kamij'õ l'uir.

29. Rangés sur le banc, les enfants pleuraient.

rǎž'e s'ũr l+ b'ẽ lezǎfǎ pl'œ:r'ɛ?

30. Ces sanglots perçaient le cœur de la mère.

se sǎgl'o pers'ɛ l+ kœ:r d+ la mœ:r.

31. Le bébé a bu le lait.

l+ beb'e? o b'ũ l+le.

32. Les petits oiseaux criaient dans le nid.

le pitsɪzwas'o kri'ɛ dǎ l+n'i.

33. Il y avait trois oiseaux qui volaient au dessus.

34. Il fait chaud dans le champ sec.

35. La poussière est étouffante.

36. La fraîcheur de la forêt l'a inspiré.

37. Ce soir je donnerai des légumes au curé.

38. J'en donnerais à mon frère s'il n'était pas si loin de nous.



39. Jeanne a acheté des draps laids.

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40. Au mois de juillet les jours sont longs.

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41. Les feuilles sont jaunes en octobre.

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42. Il y en a certaines qui sont rouges.

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43. J'aime bien me coucher dans un lit doux.

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44. Le guide fumait sa pipe et buvait du bon vin.

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45. Le jury n'a pas pu juger le cas.

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46. Ce chuchotement continuel avait agacé la maîtresse.

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47. Chacun des dix-huit élèves portait ses papiers.

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48. Mon père est malade depuis un mois.

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49. Les bonnes soeurs le soignent.

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50. La plupart des enfants aiment se baigner à la plage.

---

51. Pour gagner sa vie le jeune homme est parti en hâte  
travailler sur le chemin de fer.

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l+ žænmɛpɑʁts', ɑ høt  
travaj'ɛ sũr l+ š+m'ẽ d+ f'æʁ.

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52. Ma tante joue de la guitare et un de mes cousins joue du piano.

ma tāt žu d+ la ġitar e ò d+ mē kuzĩ žu dz'ũ p'ian'o.

53. Vous auriez dû vous presser de temps en temps.

vuzorie dz'ũ vu pres'e d+ tãzãt'ẽ.

54. Je vois le cheval de loin.

ž+ vwa l+ š+val d+ lw'ẽ.

55. Donnez-le-moi. C'est à toi de décider.

dont l+ mwa. set'a t'wa d+ desid'e.

56. Vous sentiez une douleur intolérable.

vu sãtsie ũn dul'œer ẽtolorabl.

57. Soixante et onze personnes voyagent en Europe.

swasãt'e òz pers'õn vwojãž ãnjur'op.

58. Quelqu'un veut voir notre chien.

kelkœ vœ vwar notr+ š+ẽ.

59. Je crois que les garçons ne vont plus à la chasse.

ž+ krwa ki le ġærs'õ nt võ plũ a la š'æs.

60. Ils viennent me trouver.

il vj'enn m+ truv'e

61. Je veux savoir ce qu'il craint.

ž+ vœ sãvwa s+ kil krẽ

62. Les fermiers n'ont pas menti.

le fermj'e nõ pã mãts'i.

63. Le sol n'est pas fertile et il y a beaucoup de roches.

l+ s'ol nẽ pã fert'sil e? ilj a bok'u d+ r'õš.



64. Savent-ils la vérité?

sävtsi la verit'e

65. Le chasseur tire son fusil.

li šas'ærtsir sō füz'i.

66. On a pris les poissons près du premier pont, le long de la rive gauche.

on a pri le: pwäs'ō prē dz 'v' primj'e pō li lōd'i la  
riv g'ouš.

67. Ce type est très gentil.

si tsipe tre žāts'i.

68. J'ai attiré le poulain à moi.

že atsir'e li pul'ē a mwa.

69. Ce n'est pas la blanche, c'est la noire qu'il a tuée.

si nepo la blāš se la nwar kilotsir'e.

70. L'écorce est tombé par terre.

lāk'ors ē tōb'e a t'air.

71. Qui est là?

ki ē l'ō?

72. Personne n'est venu et rien n'est arrivé.

pers'onne v+nü e rij'ē netæriv'e.

73. Tous les os sont craqués.

tulez'os sō kræk'e.

74. La fumée sur la montagne flotte sous la lune.

la füm'e: sür la mōtæŋ flot su la lün.

75. La mouche ne boit pas de lait.

la muš n'i bw'ai p'ō d'i l'e.





76. Pour dormir il mets la main sur le pied.

pur dormir il mɛ: la mɛ̃ sũ lɛ pj'e.

77. Il vient d'ici.

il vj'ẽ d'is'i.

78. Les poux n'ont pas de queue.

lɛ: pu: nɔ̃: plad'ɛ k'œ̃œ.

79. Quand il fait froid on fait un feu la nuit.

kãt'Il fɛ frw'a ɔ̃ f'ɛ œ̃: f'œ la nw'it.

80. Je ne sais pas qui vient nager.

ʒə nɛ sɛ p'ɔ kl vj'ẽ nɔiʒ'e.

81. L'étranger dit qu'il a mal à la tête.

lɛtrãʒ'e dzi ki la mal a la t'ɛit.

82. Le nouveau directeur veut le connaître.

lɛ nuv'o dzirekt'œ̃œrvö: lɛ kɔn'ɛitr.

83. Le dentiste lui a arraché deux dents.

lɛ dãts'ist lwi ɔ: ɔraʃ'e dœ: d'ẽ.

84. S'il ne prend pas garde, il pourra se mordre la langue.

sɪl nɛ prã pa gærd il pur a: sɪ mord la lãŋ.

85. Chaque membre porte un médaillon rond autour du cou.

ʃak mãm̃b port œ̃ mɛdaj'ɔ rɔ̃ otur dzũ k'u.

86. La semaine prochaine nous allons bruler les racines.

la sim'en p'roʃɛn nuza'lœ̃ brülɛ lɛ rãs'in.

87. Ce grand bandit écoutait, l'oreille contre le mur.

sɪ grã bãdz'i ek'utɛ lɔrɛg kɔt lɛ mür.

88. Toi, tu préfères dormir sans oreiller.

twa tsü pref'œ̃r dormir sãs œrɛj'e.



89. Cette fille a de longs ongles dangereux.

set fɨj a di lɔz'ɔgl̩ dāzɨr'æ.

90. La peau d'un enfant est tendre et douce.

la p'o dõ nãfã ɛ tã:d e dʊs.

91. Chez nous autres, les chiens aboyent la nuit.

še nuʒ'otr le ɛjẽ abw'aj la nu'i.

92. Son but est de s'enrichir.

s+õ bʊ ɛ dɨ sãrɨʃ'ir.

93. Ses fils font partie d'un groupe de voyageurs.

sɛ fis fõ pærtsi dõ grʊp dɨ voʒæʒ'æɾ.

94. Voilà l'arbre que j'ai vu.

vwal'o lærbɨ ki ʒe vʊ.

95. Ta famille a suivi ce sentier.

ta famija swivɨ sɨ sãtsij'e.

96. La fermière plante cinquante semences.

la fermij'eɪr plāt sɛkãt' sɨmõʊs.

97. Elles reviendront dans quinze jours.

ɛl rɨvijẽdr'õ dã kɛz'u'r.

98. J'ai déjà entendu les nouvelles.

ʒe deʒ'a ɔtãdz'v̥ lɛ<sup>+</sup> nuv'ɪl.

99. Les pelicans habitent une grande île.

lɛ<sup>+</sup> pelɨk'ẽ ɔbit'v̥n grã:d'ɪl.

100. Le bateau a traversé près de la petite île.

li bat'o a trãversɛ prɛ dɨ la pitɪt'ɪl.

101. Il le donne à la petite une fois par année.

ɪl li don a la pitɪt'v̥n fwa pær ɔn'ẽ.



102. Elle veut que tu la quittes une heure en avance.

el vœ k+ ts'ü la kit ü'n'æer ä av sūs.

103. Voici un guide identique.

vwas'i õ g'id ēdâts'ik.

104. La grande image est suspendu au dessus du miroir.

la grād' imaż ē sūspā d'ä'ü o d'sü d'ä'ü mirwa:.

105. Le prêtre a un grade universitaire.

l+ pr'æt ä ön grad üniverst't'ēr.

106. Il s'est usé à la tâche.

il set üz'e ä la t'auš.

107. Cette corde usée est inutile.

set kord üz'e et'Inüts'il.

108. Les marches sont usées.

le: mærs̃ sōt üz'e

109. Elle va apprendre à chanter.

il va apr'äd ä šät'e.

110. On s'amuse par rôtir les guimauves.

õ samüz par ruts'ir le ġimov.

111. Guillaume apporte une lettre.

ġim'o: ä port+ ün lit.

112. Le couple s'approche du guichet.

l+ kʊpl sãpr'õš dzü ġiš'e.

113. Il lui jette un coup de poing.

il lwi žet' õ ku d+ pwě.

114. Montent-ils le coteau?

metsil l+ l+ kut'o?





115. Ils n'écrivent pas régulièrement.

ilɪ mekrivɪ p'ɔ regülij'ɛɪr m'ɛ.

116. Presque tous les lapins poussent un cri aigue au moment de mourir.

preskɪ tɔ lɛ lap'ɛ pʊs ʊ kr'i ɛg'ü ɔ mom'ä  
dɪ muri

117. Sans cure-dents on se fait mal.

sä: k'ür dā ʊ sɪ fɛ m'æl.



## PART III

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. drawer <u>tsiwar</u>            | 27. meet <u>lavi'ã / rækõtr'e</u> |
| 2. willing <u>živ'œ</u>            | 28. bath <u>zbeŋ'e</u>            |
| 3. poor <u>p'ou.v.</u>             | 29. sister <u>s'æər</u>           |
| 4. pity <u>p'it'j'e</u>            | 30. take <u>pr'õũn</u>            |
| 5. blink <u>blɪŋ'k'e</u>           | 31. hot <u>š'o</u>                |
| 6. hair <u>šif'œ</u>               | 32. priest <u>pr'ɛit</u>          |
| 7. radio <u>radzi'o</u>            | 33. problem <u>æprɒbl'eim</u>     |
| 8. noon <u>midzi</u>               | 34. simple <u>s'ɛĩmp</u>          |
| 9. Guy <u>g'i</u>                  | 35. there are <u>ilj'o</u>        |
| 10. leave <u>pats'i</u>            | 36. twenty <u>vẽ</u>              |
| 11. church <u>egliss</u>           | 37. afraid <u>p'æər</u>           |
| 12. April <u>ovr'il</u>            | 38. giant <u>ž'e'ẽ</u>            |
| 13. wreck <u>bri:z'e</u>           | 39. handkerchief <u>mušw'a</u>    |
| 14. beer <u>la b'ij'e?</u>         | 40. cat <u>š'o</u>                |
| 15. pure <u>p'ũr</u>               | 41. rat <u>r'o</u>                |
| 16. kill <u>tsü'e</u>              | 42. pocket <u>pɔš</u>             |
| 17. drank <u>bw'a:</u>             | 43. never <u>žæmɛ?</u>            |
| 18. egg/eggs <u>lez'œf / lez'œ</u> | 44. children <u>ãf'ẽ</u>          |
| 19. lay (eggs) _____               | 45. bench <u>bẽ</u>               |
| 20. fine, well <u>b'ẽ / b'j'ẽ</u>  | 46. heart <u>k'æər</u>            |
| 21. some butter <u>dzüb'æər</u>    | 47. mother <u>m'ɛir</u>           |
| 22. bread <u>dzüp'ẽ</u>            | 48. father <u>p'ɛir</u>           |
| 23. good <u>bõ</u>                 | 49. brother <u>fr'ɛir</u>         |
| 24. colony <u>kolon'i</u>          | 50. baby <u>be b'e?</u>           |
| 25. twenty one <u>vẽtɛ'œ</u>       | 51. bird <u>waz'o</u>             |
| 26. it rains <u>imwij</u>          | 52. nest <u>nn'i</u>              |
|                                    | 53. in <u>dẽ</u>                  |

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 54. three <u>trw'ɔ</u>              | 81. pipe <u>pɪp</u>                     |
| 55. field <u>s'ẽ</u>                | 82. drink <u>bw'a:</u>                  |
| 56. dust <u>p'usj'əɪr</u>           | 83. wine <u>v'ẽ</u>                     |
| 57. priest <u>kür'e</u>             | 84. jury <u>l+žü:re</u>                 |
| 58. vegetable <u>leg''üm</u>        | 85. each one <u>šæk'lœ</u>              |
| 59. evening <u>swär</u>             | 86. eighteen <u>dzizw'ɪt</u>            |
| 60. far <u>lw'ẽ</u>                 | 87. carry <u>port'e</u>                 |
| 61. us <u>n'u</u>                   | 88. paper <u>pap'j'e</u>                |
| 62. buy <u>až+te</u>                | 89. sick <u>mäl'ad</u>                  |
| 63. sheets <u>dr'ɔ</u>              | 90. my <u>mw'e</u>                      |
| 64. ugly <u>(l'ed)</u>              | 91. since <u>d+pw'i</u>                 |
| 65. month <u>mwa</u>                | 92. take care of <u>ævwersw'ẽ</u>       |
| 66. July <u>šwɪjet</u>              | 93. most <u>bok'u</u>                   |
| 67. day <u>ž'uər</u>                | 94. earn <u>gɔ'ŋi</u>                   |
| 68. long <u>l'õ</u>                 | 95. bathing <u>beg'i</u>                |
| 69. leaf <u>f'æig</u>               | 96. young <u>ž'æn</u>                   |
| 70. yellow <u>ž'oun</u>             | 97. man <u>am</u>                       |
| 71. October <u>ɔktɔb</u>            | 98. to leave <u>pärtsir</u>             |
| 72. who <u>kɪ</u>                   | 99. in a hurry <u>ælæ d+ɪp'əi š</u>     |
| 73. red <u>ruž</u>                  | 100. on <u>d+stü</u>                    |
| 74. soft <u>mu</u>                  | 101. the railroad <u>š+mẽd f'əɪr</u>    |
| 75. lie down <u>kuš'e/kušat'əɪr</u> | 102. aunt <u>t'äunt'</u>                |
| 76. to like <u>em'e</u>             | 103. play <u>ž'u'e</u>                  |
| 77. I like <u>ž'em</u>              | 104. piano <u>p'æn'o</u>                |
| 78. there is <u>ilj'ɔ</u>           | 105. guitar <u>git'aɪd (Anglicized)</u> |
| 79. guide <u>gɪd</u>                | 106. one <u>'õ</u>                      |
| 80. smoke <u>buk'æn</u>             | 107. time <u>t'ẽ</u>                    |



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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 108. horse <u>š+v'al</u>           | 135. left <u>g'ouš</u>               |
| 109. me <u>mwe</u>                 | 136. right <u>drw'a</u>              |
| 110. you <u>t'w'e</u>              | 137. draw toward <u>desin'ev'ejr</u> |
| 111. feel <u>(sãt'i.)</u>          | 138. thing <u>pãs'e ("sic")</u>      |
| 112. people <u>mõd</u>             | 139. white <u>bl'ẽ</u>               |
| 113. travel <u>vwojæž'e</u>        | 140. black <u>nwà</u>                |
| 114. Europe <u>jær'op</u>          | 141. bark <u>žap'e</u>               |
| 115. someone <u>kelk'œ</u>         | 142. fall <u>tõ'b'e</u>              |
| 116. want <u>v'œ</u>               | 143. ground <u>t'air</u>             |
| 117. to see <u>ž+vwa</u>           | 144. no one <u>pers'on/pokelk'œ</u>  |
| 118. our <u>notr+!</u>             | 145. nothing <u>serj'ẽ</u>           |
| 119. dog <u>šIẽ</u>                | 146. there <u>lo</u>                 |
| 120. believe <u></u>               | 147. all <u>setvt-</u>               |
| 121. boy <u></u>                   | 148. bones <u>de:zo</u>              |
| 122. hunt <u>lašas</u>             | 149. mountain <u>mõt'æg</u>          |
| 123. to know <u>savwa!</u>         | 150. moon <u>lün</u>                 |
| 124. farmer <u>fermj'e</u>         | 151. under <u>desu</u>               |
| 125. lie <u>mãtsir</u>             | 152. fly <u>m'vš</u>                 |
| 126. fertile <u>fertsil</u>        | 153. sleep <u>dormir</u>             |
| 127. many <u>plüzj'æer</u>         | 154. put <u>m'etr</u>                |
| 128. rocks <u>r'oš</u>             | 155. hand <u>m'ẽ</u>                 |
| 129. do they know <u>eskiltsav</u> | 156. foot <u>pj'e</u>                |
| 130. fin <u>pwas'õ</u>             | 157. mouth <u>b'vš</u>               |
| 131. first <u>pr+mj'e</u>          | 158. full <u>pl'ẽ</u>                |
| 132. bridge <u>põ</u>              | 159. louse <u>b+bit'/pu</u>          |
| 133. bank <u>bāk</u>               | 160. tail <u>k'ö</u>                 |
| 134. fellow <u>tsip</u>            | 161. when <u>k'ẽ</u>                 |





- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 162. fire <u>f'œ</u>                 | 189. bandit <u>ẽbãdz'i</u>                |
| 163. night <u>swa/swe?</u>           | 190. ear <u>or'εig</u>                    |
| 164. stranger <u>etrãž'e</u>         | 191. wall <u>m'ür</u>                     |
| 165. say <u>dzi'r</u>                | 192. against <u>kõtr</u>                  |
| 166. swim <u>nož'e</u>               | 193. listen <u>ekut'e</u>                 |
| 167. director <u>dzirekt'æ'r</u>     | 194. sleep <u>dorm'i</u>                  |
| 168. know <u>k+n'ajt</u>             | 195. without <u>rij'ẽ</u>                 |
| 169. dentist <u>dãts'ist</u>         | 196. pillow <u>orij'e</u>                 |
| 170. pull out <u>araš'e</u>          | 197. girl <u>fi'g</u>                     |
| 171. two <u>d'œ</u>                  | 198. nail <u>õgl</u>                      |
| 172. careful <u>g'ærd/ferætãsj'õ</u> | 199. dangerous <u>dãž+r'œ</u>             |
| 173. bite <u>mord</u>                | 200. skin <u>p'b</u>                      |
| 174. seed <u>grin</u>                | 201. soft <u>mu</u>                       |
| 175. time <u>fwa</u>                 | 202. tender <u>tãd</u>                    |
| 176. family <u>fæm'ij</u>            | 203. fire (gun) <u>tsir'e</u>             |
| 177. followed <u>suiv</u>            | 204. his <u>s'õ</u>                       |
| 178. path <u>sãtsj'e/ptšm'ẽ</u>      | 205. bark <u></u>                         |
| 179. each <u>šæköẽ</u>               | 206. end <u></u>                          |
| 180. followed <u>mãibr</u>           | 207. son <u></u>                          |
| 181. medalion <u>medaij'õ</u>        | 208. traveller <u>vwojæž'e</u>            |
| 182. round <u>r'õ</u>                | 209. this <u>s'õ</u>                      |
| 183. around <u>alãt'u</u>            | 210. that <u>s'õ</u>                      |
| 184. neck <u>k'u</u>                 | 211. saw <u>v'ü</u>                       |
| 185. week <u>s+m'en</u>              | 212. farmer's wife <u>læfæmdzüfermj'e</u> |
| 186. burn <u>brül'e</u>              | 213. fifty <u>sẽk'süt</u>                 |
| 187. roots <u>ras'in</u>             | 214. fifteen <u>kẽz</u>                   |
| 188. big <u>gr'o</u>                 | 215. news <u>nuv'il</u>                   |





216. already tʊtprɛ
217. island ɪl
218. pelican pɛlɪk'ɛ̃
219. year æn'e
220. here isi/ɪs'it
221. identical ɪdâtsɪk'æl
222. mirror mirw'ɛr
223. university ünversɪt'e
224. rope k'əu
225. useless ɪn'ʊtsɪl
226. steps mæɹʒ
227. learn æpr'äyn
228. sing šät'e
229. roast r'outs'i
230. marshmallow-
231. William
232. letter l'itri
233. throw gorɔš'e
234. fist pwan'ɛ
235. hill k'out'
236. sharp ɛq'ü/pwɛ̃tsṽ
237. regular rɛq'ṽlije



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